The New-York Times.

VOL. XV.....NO. 4587. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FENIAN FIASCO.

Arrest of a Large Number of Their Valiant and War-like Leaders.

Sweeny "Comprehended" by the Officers of the United States.

Roberts Also Taken, but He Wants to be a Martyr.

Therefore He Indignantly Refuses to Give Bail.

Quebec, Montreal and Kingston Still in Possession of the Hated Saxon.

A Cooling Down of Fenian Fuss and Furore in New-York.

Loud Call for Laborers to go North, but No Reply.

Wholesale Arrest of Their Officers by Order of Gen. Meade.

A Capital Chance to Sneak Out of a Disgraceful Position.

"If" the United States Had Not Stopped Them, They Would Have Slaughtered the British Lion.

The Latest News Called by the Telegraph Highly Important.

Canada Again Invaded from the Boston Herald.

Chilling Effect of the President's Proclamation—Important Order from Gen. Meade—He Prohibits the Transportation of Fenian Recruits, Arms and Ammunition.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURGH, Thursday, June 7.

The President's proclamation has fallen like a wet blanket upon the hopes and aspirations of the Fenians, and will have more effect in preventing the further invasion of Canada than all the preparations that could possibly be made on the other side of the lines. It was received by Gen. MEADE, who still has his headquarters here, and publishe in the morning journals. An officer was dispatched to Malone with 500 copies, to be circulated among the Fenians at that point. Five hundred copies were also sent to Watertown. If dispersion does not take place within a reasonable time the force authorized by the proclamation will be used for that purpose. Up to the hour of receiving the proclamation no abatement in the movements of Fenians had occurred, but rather the tide and volume was on the increase. The early morning train on the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Road took East from Potsdam Junction to-day 350 Fenians, at noon sixty-two others were at the same point awaiting transportation. This morning the Malone *Palladium* says 1,000 Fenians were at that place yesterday. The afternoon train yesterday from Potsdam Junction brought down 400, and 1,000 more awaiting transportation. Major-Gen. MEADE has issued the following:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE ATLANTIC,
OGDENSBURGH, June 7, 1866.

Harvey Rice, Esq., Superintendent of the Ogdensburgh & Lake Champlain Railway:

SIR: The Major-General commanding directs me to inform you that by virtue of the powers vested in him by the President's proclamation of the 6th inst., he hereby prohibits the transportation over your road of any persons, arms, or munitions of war, destined to violate the laws of the United States as set forth in said proclamation. This only refers to movements towards the scene of operations.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. F. BARSTOW,
Brevet Brig. General, and A. A. G.

Telegrams received here from St. Albans state that Gen. SWEENY has just been arrested at that place. Two Fenian officers have also been arrested at Potsdam Junction. This work has not commenced a moment too soon, as the people were becoming fearfully demoralized in regard to international obligations.

Arrest of Fenian Officers at Malone—Gen. Meade's Movements—Gen. Murphy's Order—Arrival of a British Steamer.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

OGDENSBURGH, Thursday, June 7.

The following Fenian officers were arrested this afternoon at Malone by order of Maj.-Gen. MEADE: Gen. MURPHY, Gen. HEFFERMAN, Capt. FALLON, Lieut. O'BRIEN, Lieut.-Col. QUINN, Col. RILEY, Col. ENSON, Maj. CONNELLY, Capt. GRADY, Capt. GLASS, and Sergt. SHINE.

Two car loads of Fenians were stopped at Antwerp this A. M., and they were turned back.

Gen. MEADE estimates that 1,500 Fenians were assembled at Malone to-day. He will recommend that if the railroad will consent to carry them home at the rate of one cent per mile, that the Government assume the expense. This he considers the cheapest way to dispense with a matter that may otherwise give trouble.

Gen. MEADE and Staff will leave for St. Albans on the early morning train.

The following is a copy of Gen. MURPHY's order to the Fenians:

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 3.—MALONE, June 6, 1866.—The General Commanding has been informed that disorderly conduct and rioting took place last evening in the village, to the prejudice of the discipline that should govern all military organizations and the injury of the good men of this community. The citizens of Malone have proved our friends, and should command our respect while we remain among them. All officers and enlisted men attached to this command are hereby notified that any violation of the ordinances of the village, or interference with the rights or property of the citizens thereof, will be followed by swift and speedy punishment. The good men of the command should assist in bringing to the notice of these headquarters anything thatmay have a tendency to impair our good name, and tarnish the holy cause that we are embarked in. Bad men have crept among us; they are few; their villainy has commenced, and it is the duty of all to expose and denounce them. Officers must remain with their men, and, by example and attention to their duties, show to the people that we intend to behave with the respect due to their kindness. Men must remain in barracks, and leave only upon passes properly given, and certified by their officers. By order.

(Signed) M. C. MURPHY,
Brig.-Gen. Comd'g.

WM. H. LINDSAY, A. A. A. Gen.

The British tug *Hercules*, a powerful steamer improvised into a steamboat, and manned by marines from H. B. M.'s war-steamer *Pylades*, arrived opposite this place from Montreal to-day.

Arrest of Six Fenian Officers at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 7.

Six Fenian officers were brought before United States Commissioner PARKER this morning. H. MOONEY, of Buffalo, was released on bail in the sum of $5,000, to appear at this Court on Thursday next. Col. O'NEIL, J. M. FOGARTY, WM. SMITH, M. FALVAY, and JAMES RYAN gave bonds for $6,000 each, to appear on the 19th inst. at Canandaigua, to answer before Judge SHIPMAN, of the United States Circuit Court.

These men are now around town receiving the congratulation of their friends.

Fenians are still arriving here. Some stay and others go East. They are very reticent, but repeat the old gag about "going to work on the railroads." None are armed, but occasionally a man has a sabre.

P. O. DAY, Head Centre of this district, is in New-York for instructions.

The recent order issued from Washington about arresting Fenian leaders makes considerable talk, but apparently the men are in good spirits, and only await orders "to attend to business." No means for their subsistence are provided, and they are scattered all over the city among their Irish sympathizers.

Fenianism in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, June 7.

The names of the released officers were incorrectly reported this noon. The following is a correct list: JOHN O'NEILL, JOHN HAY and OWEN STARR, $6,000 bail, with two or more sureties, who can justify in double that amount; HUGH MOONEY, who demanded an examination, $5,000 bonds to appear on the 11th, before the United States Commissioner. The other prisoners were held to appear before the Circuit Court of the United States Court, to be held at Canandaigua, on the 19th inst. Their names are WILLIAM SMITH, J. M. FOGARTY, J. SPAULDING, Capt. FITZPATRICK. They are all held in $3,000 bail.

The *Express* will publish to-morrow a full list of the prisoners seized by us on their retreat from Canada and discharged on their own recognizances.

We have conversed with Mr. F. N. BLAKE, the United States Consul at Fort Erie, regarding the insult offered him during the recent raids. He says, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, hearing the noise of troops approaching, he went into his yard, and saw a mounted man riding toward him, whom he supposed a British volunteer officer. Mr. BLAKE spoke to him, and the man, who appeared to be excited, fired a pistol and rode off rapidly. The British authorities waited on Mr. BLAKE and apologized for the outrage, but say it was not a British officer who fired on him, nor can the person be found who did commit the outrage. It occurred at the moment the volunteers entered Fort Erie village after the Fenians had evacuated. It is surmised it was done to embroil the British and American authorities.

The Fenians in town are despondent this evening, apparently not knowing what to do or where to go.

All Quiet on the Western Frontier—Probable Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Canada—Meeting of Parliament.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, June 7.

All is quiet at various points on the Western frontier.

The action of the United States Government regarding the Fenian movement causes the greatest satisfaction.

Parliament meets to-morrow, when, no doubt, the Government will be empowered to suspend the *habeas corpus* in order to bring to trial by Court-martial lawless aggressors like the Fenians.

The session of Parliament will probably be a short one.

The Onward Movement.

FRANKLIN, Penn., Thursday, June 7.

Three hundred Fenians marched to the depot this morning, and then marched back again.

Escape of Gen. Spear—Thirty Fenians Refuse to Pay Railroad Fare.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 7.

Special dispatches from St. Albans state that orders were received last night to arrest Gen. SPEAR as well as Gen. SWEENY, but the former suddenly left his quarters on horseback shortly before midnight.

The opinion was expressed that Gen. SWEENY was desirous of being taken, as he had plenty of time to get away.

A heavy storm prevailed during last night and this morning.

Thirty Fenians left St. Albans last night for Boston, refusing to pay their fare, and threatening to burn the town if put off the cars.

The advance of the Fenian army was at East Franklin last night, sixteen miles north of St. Albans.

Arrest of Gen. Sweeny.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 7.

A St. Albans special to the *Traveller* says: "At 12 o'clock last night Gen. SWEENY was arrested by order of Major GIBSON, the commander of the regulars here. Gen. SWEENY was in bed at the Tremont House, and offered no resistance. He is now in the officer's headquarters on the common under arrest.

Last night the train from Boston did not go through to Montreal *viâ* St. Arnaud, but *viâ* Rouse's Point, it being apprehended that the track would be torn up by the Fenians."

Meeting at Norwalk—Effect of the Proclamation.

NORWALK, Conn., Thursday, June 7.

There has been a great Fenian demonstration to-day. Major DERMOTT, of New-York, and Lieut. JOHN R. ROBERTS raised 83 recruits for the Fenian army here to-day, all of whom are very enthusiastic and ready to go to the front as soon as transportation is furnished them. They paraded the streets with the green and the American flags flying, but their proceedings were suddenly brought to a close by the Marshal here, who threatened to arrest the leaders under the President's proclamation.

Meeting at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Thursday, June 7.

Great excitement prevailed among the Fenians last night. $600 was raised at a meeting here, and 110 men were sent to the front.

Several car loads of Fenians from the West also arrived here last evening, and were greeted with hearty and earnest cheers. They all passed East on the 12:10 o'clock train last night.

Done Gone.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, June 7.

Two car loads of Fenians, on their way North, were put off the afternoon train at this place by the officer in command at this post, acting under orders from Gen. MEADE. A party were also put off the morning train at Antwerp. No more will be allowed to go North.

It is officially reported from Malone that the Northern campaign has fizzled. The principal officers have been arrested, and the men are leaving for their homes.

Fenian Enthusiasm Unabated at Utica.

UTICA, Thursday, June 7.

A large and enthusiastic Fenian meeting was held in this city to-night. A number of volunteers were obtained and $815 raised for the cause.

One Hundred Colored Men in Philadelphia Offer Their Services to the Fenians.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 7.

A deputation of colored men waited on the Executive Committee of the Fenian Brotherhood this morning and offered the services of 100 able-bodied colored men, well-drilled soldiers, all of whom served in the late war, to march to the Canada border to fight for Irish liberty and independence.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, June 7.

Arrived, steamer *Lavacca*, seven days from New-Orleans, with 300 troops of the Tenth United States Colored Regiment, *en route* to City Point, to be mustered out of the service. The steamer *Norwich*, with the balance of the regiment, sailed eight hours ahead of the *Lavacca*.

Arrest of Fenians.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 7.

DAN. O. MADIGAN, WILLIAM HENRY, M. A. MORRILL, J. P. COWAN, FRANK MURPHY, T. J. DAILY and M. W. HOGAN, prominent Fenians of this city, were arrested to-day by the United States Marshal, and brought before the United States District Court, Court, Judge TRENT presiding. Dr. THOS. O'REILLY was arrested, but not belonging to the Fenian Brotherhood, was released on bail.

District-Attorney GROVER called the case of M. W. HOGAN as a test case, which was proceeded with, but nothing of a criminal character was elicited. The Court then adjourned till to-morrow. HOGAN, HENRY, COWAN and MORRILL were released on $1,000 bail, O'MADIGAN and DAILY refused to enter into bonds. The trial will be continued to-morrow.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

Canada Again Invaded—The Green Flag Unfurled on British Soil.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 7.

A special dispatch to the *Herald*, dated St. Albans, Vt., to-day, has the following:

The advance left Hygate about 10 o'clock yesterday, about 600 strong, armed, most of them, with muskets, carbines and sabres. They were all in command of Col. CONLIN. Just afterward, Col. SCANLON's regiment of 300 men followed, and were in turn succeeded by CONNER's regiment, 300 strong. These 1,200 men marched to a spot a mile and a half beyond Franklin, a distance of seven miles and a half, reaching there about 6:30 o'clock.

The spot where the halt was made was on the Slab City road, a mile south of the frontier. An hour before this time a heavy rain set in, which prevailed an hour or more. The men were completely drenched, and the first shelter they found was at the spot indicated in two barns owned by one Judge HUBBARD. Here they spent the night. The men were rather short of rations all last night.

After encamping, a picket company, under Capt. HAYNES, of Boston, was thrown out to a line three miles over the frontier. A few pickets of the British were encountered, and a few harmless shots exchanged.

Supporting companies were sent for, and Capt. GREEN's and Capt. CONNELL's companies were sent for, but nothing more was seen of the militia.

This morning line was formed in force at 7½ o'clock, and march was resumed, Col. CONLIN's regiment being in advance. An hour later the army crossed the line, and at the opportune moment Col. CONLIN unfurled the beautiful green silk flag of Ireland, which was presented to the Brotherhood by the Fenian ladies of Malden, Mass. The men reverentially gathered around it and greeted its folds as they waved defiantly over British soil, with ringing cheers. The men also, with heads uncovered, solemnly declared that it should never be torn from them while a spark of life was left among them to defend it. All along the road the cheers of the Fenians resounded.

The march was continued for three miles further on, toward Pigeon Hill, a small settlement, where it is the intention to throw up intrenchments and await reinforcements from this point before any further advance is made.

The advance was reinforced this morning by a Connecticut company, sixty strong, who made a forced march from Franklin.

The advance has now about 10,000 rounds of fixed ammunition, and fourteen cases were forwarded from Franklin this forenoon. A large quantity of rations also went forward to-day.

Gen. SPEAR joined the invaders just before they crossed the line, and was enthusiastically greeted. He remarked to them that he hoped they would stick to the flag so long as it waved over British soil, and all declared their firm intention to do so.

St. John is the first objective point, but Stanbridge village, this side of it, is believed to be the strategic point which will be carried, or where the advance was to effect a junction with a coöperative column from Malone, N. Y., or that vicinity.

The *esprit du corps* of the men is excellent. They feel that to fall into the hands of the English forces will be death, and they are firmly resolved never to be taken prisoners. Their *moralé* is astonishing, when we consider the privations to which they are subjected. They religiously abstain from everything like vandalism, and have the utmost respect for the property of private citizens, making war only upon the Government.

They are somewhat disappointed in not finding provisions, and in not being able to live off the residents. So far as the advance has been made, the residents have, almost to a family, evacuated the country, shut up their houses, and driven off all their cattle, horses, and other live stock, so that foraging is almost wholly futile.

Since the President's Proclamation was posted here several of the important Fenian officers, who were detached to manage matters at this base, have become crestfallen, and one or two have packed up and left.

Reports From Malone.

MALONE, Franklin Co., N.Y., Thursday, June 7.

Nothing of special importance has transpired here. No move has been made, and we do not learn that any is contemplated.

Some 225 Fenians arrived on the train from the West this morning. The force now here numbers not far from 1,600. About thirty of these who arrived to-day were armed with muskets, and went on the double-quick to the place of rendezvous, fearing that their guns might be taken from them.

Lieut.-Col. MEADE, the General's son, was in town this morning.

It is said a number of the leaders have gone to Ogdensburgh, determined in some way to get possession of the arms and ammunition seized by the Government, and now stored at that place. They are not exactly prepared to invade Canada without that material.

MALONE, Thursday, June 7—3:30 P. M.

The train just in from the West brought 150 United States troops. W. A. DART, United States District Attorney, has also arrived with his assistants on the train, and has just arrested Brig.-Gen. MURPHY and another of the leaders, whose name we did not learn.

Gen. MURPHY was about stepping on board the cars to leave as he was notified he was wanted. All the leaders here are to be arrested.

Gen. MEADE has forbidden the transportation to the frontier by railroad companies, express companies and all other parties of persons, arms and munitions of war to be used in aid of any unlawful combination or enterprise.

The Fenians on a Raid, and a Raid on the Fenians.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Tuesday, June 5.

This portion of the State which is usually very quiet, and is only noted for the magnitude of its dairy farms and the good Union men which it contains, has recently been visited by the "Wearers o' the Green," who are enthusiastic over victories not yet won, and who are bent on the annihilation of the Canadians. Crowds of people congregate at the depots on the arrival of a train, and the Fenians have been declared a greater curiosity—a better show—than the Circus or Van Amburgh's Menagerie. Gen. SWEENY, the small "elephant," passed through here yesterday. He was considered "a sight" by many, yet some felt disappointed that the "great elephant" had been left behind. It is now, however, generally understood this big fellow, the Bryson "elephant," was unavoidably detained on board the gunboat *Michigan*, near Buffalo.

The United States Marshal at this place seized nine cases of accoutrements on Saturday, and yesterday two car loads of ammunition were detained by him. The seizure was conducted so quietly that the Fenians on the trains were not aware of their loss until they arrived at Potsdam. A detachment of about sixty men, armed with revolvers, and supposed to be the same who left Buffalo on Sunday evening, were sent back to this place under the command of a Lieutenant-Colonel, (name unknown,) on a raid to recover the arms, and with orders to cut the telegraph wires before returning. There being no military force to guard the contraband goods, the Railroad Company ran the cars down to Chaumont, about 14 miles distant, to keep them from falling into the hands of Fenians here, who would forward them to their friends. When the raiders arrived they found that their much-prized ammunition had been spirited away; but undaunted they seized the locomotive which had brought them from Potsdam, with a promptness and bravery worthy of a better cause, and went after the cars, having unceremoniously dismissed the regular engineer, substituting one from their own party. A portion of the force remained to get possession of the arms which were seized by the Marshal on Saturday. At 9:30 they entered the store of Mr. T. D. ELY, where the cases had been left, and carried them off to the depot. The town at this time was in great excitement. The Fenians of the place met in a body, waiting the return of those who had gone to Chaumont, and to assist them if the Marshal undertook to seize the cars a second time. The train returned between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning with the arms in their possession, and having finished the raid, they started for Malone, amid loud cheers from their sympathizers. The raiders omitting to cut the wires, soon found that a raid was being made on them. A dispatch was sent to Gen. MEADE to stop the "bold Fenians," which was done at Russellville, seven miles beyond Governeur, by about 250 regulars, to whom they surrendered without resistance. The regulars kept the accoutrements. It is reported this evening on good authority that they *allowed* the Fenians to escape.

The Fenian cause has many sympathizers with us. The country was well frightened at the time of the St. Albans affair, and our bankers paid out a considerable amount for revolvers, gas lights and patrolmen; still any one who is not not infuriated and running over with Fenianism knows that this movement can only result disastrously to the would-be liberators of the Green Isle.

The general opinion here is, that the leaders will keep the ball rolling until their funds are expended, and then leave the rank and file to get home the best way they can. These victims, having no means, will break up into small bands, and enjoy themselves by robbing and plundering peaceable citizens.

Later.—About 350 Fenians passed through on the evening train, bound for Malone. A company of regulars have arrived, who are to be stationed here. The Marshal seized a large quantity of arms this evening.

WIDE-AWAKE.

Arrest of President Roberts—He Wishes to Become a Fenian Martyr, and Declines to Give His Parole.

Yesterday morning Mr. LUTHER HORTON, one of the Deputy United States Marshals, proceeded to the headquarters of the Roberts-Sweeny Fenians, and arrested Mr. W. R. ROBERTS, President of the Fenian Brotherhood—or at least of one faction of it. A warrant for his apprehension was issued on Wednesday afternoon, by United States Commissioner BETTS, but was not served sooner, owing to the fact that Mr. ROBERTS was not at his headquarters that evening. When made aware of the nature of Mr. HORTON's business yesterday, he quietly accompanied that officer to the office of the District Attorney. No attempt at resistance was made by either Mr. ROBERTS or his friends, although there were many about headquarters at the time. Shortly after eleven o'clock Mr. ETHAN ALLEN, Acting District Attorney, and Mr. ROBERTS entered the office of Commissioner BETTS, for the purpose of fixing a day for the examination of the case. Mr. ALLEN informed the Commissioner of the arrest of Mr. ROBERTS, and said that, as he seemed to desire a speedy examination, he would suggest that an early day be fixed, and that meantime Mr. ROBERTS be requested to find bail in the sum of $10,000 for his appearance to answer any indictment which might be found against him by the Grand Jury, and in the further sum of $10,000 to keep the peace. He thought Mr. ROBERTS had contributed to the disturbance of the peace between two nations, and that he was as liable to be bound over to keep the peace as if it was an affair between individuals.

Mr. Commissioner BETTS—I do not see that I have the power to ask bail to keep the peace in such a case.

Mr. ROBERTS—I am anxious for a speedy trial in this matter, but I cannot give bonds to keep the peace.

Commissioner BETTS—In my present view of the law I do not see that I can ask it.

Mr. ROBERTS—I should like to know whether, if I give bail for this charge, I am liable to be rearrested?

Commissioner BETTS—Certainly you are.

Ex-Recorder SMITH suggested that he could not be arrested again for the same act. It would have to be a different act.

Mr. ROBERTS—Do I understand that to mean that, to be rearrested, I must make war against some other nation than England?

Commissioner BETTS—No; any act done against England subsequent to this act, or, as this is a continuing offence, any continuance of the acts on which the complaint was made, would be a sufficient foundation for a new warrant.

Mr. ROBERTS—Then I decline to give bail. It would be giving the Marshal trouble to no purpose. I have bail here, and my reason for declining before was, that I understood the rule to be as your Honor has laid it down. I certainly would not give bonds to keep the peace to restrain me from the repetition or continuance of any act which I feel it my duty as an Irishman to proceed with. I have persons here who would be my bail.

A Mr. CUFF, rather excitedly, offered to go bail for Mr. ROBERTS in $40,000.

Mr. ALLEN—I do not understand the Court to decide definitely on the question of bonds to keep the peace. I am aware that Mr. ROBERTS has bail at hand, and I suggest that the matter be left open until Monday, in case Mr. ROBERTS should change his mind. Mr. ROBERTS wishes a speedy trial. I ask that you fix Monday next for the preliminary examination.

The Commissioner then remanded Mr. ROBERTS to the custody of the Marshal, appointing Monday next, at 11 A. M., for the preliminary examination.

The Marshal, on receiving his prisoner, remarked that he would have to lock him up.

Mr. ROBERTS—You can do with me as you please. I do not think that any indignity which the United States Government can put upon me can equal the outrage it has perpetrated upon our soldiers, by keeping them confined upon rotten and filthy scow-boats, under the guns of the revenue-cutter *Michigan*. You have your duty to perform, and must do it in your own way.

The Marshal subsequently offered to release Mr. ROBERTS if he would give his parole to appear on Monday, and not transact any business connected with Fenianism meantime. This he refused to do, seeming rather solicitous of the honor of being locked up. He was finally conducted to apartments in the Astor House, where he was told to consider himself as within a prison cell. Mr. ROBERTS, it is well known, is a business man of this City, of good position and a high sense of honor, and it is not deemed necessary to restrain him of his liberty to secure his presence in Court. He will be allowed to do anything he may desire, except conduct Fenian operations.

In the morning, when the arrest of Gen. SWEENY at St. Albans became known, there was considerable excitement among the Fenians in the City, but later in the day when the arrest of President ROBERTS was accomplished, the excitement was increased tenfold Everybody talked about it, and various were the opinions expressed. Among the Irish classes, a feeling of indignation prevailed, and the course pursued by the Government was denounced with great vehemence, mingled with much profanity. Such summary proceedings were not anticipated even by the leaders. They had evidently calculated upon Uncle Sam's adopting British policy, and while making a show of enforcing the neutrality laws secretly aiding their violation. The universal sentiment among Americans is apparently one of sympathy with the Irish nation, although very few approve of the present raid as a means to accomplish the liberation of Ireland. A little exultation is indulged in, however, on all sides at the thought that Canada is now "reaping the whirlwind" that is promised to those who take proper measures to secure such a harvest. Americans have not forgotten the manner in which Canadians treated us in our hour of trouble, and it must be confessed there is little sympathy manifested in their behalf at the present moment. The Fenian invasion is looked upon as foolish, if not criminal, and a feeling of pity for the poor deluded rank and file fills every breast, and is uttered by all. But Canada and the British, it is said, are now enjoying the feast they set for us two years ago.

So far from killing out the energy of the Fenians, the arrest of their chiefs seems only to have given them new vigor, and to have brought to the surface all that love of country which had previously lain dormant in some Irish breasts. The enthusiasm seems more extended, and to have seized upon that better class of our Celtic population which have hitherto stood aloof from the movement. The business at ROBERTS' headquarters goes on as usual, although, of course, no one has been appointed to succeed him. A little more caution may be necessary, but the machinery is still in working order, and the number of dupes increases.

KERRIGAN, JAMES, the valient Brigadier-General, is doing a good business in the recruiting line, and bids fair to relieve the City of a few hundred roughs and thieves if he is not speedily checked. For the good of the City he should be allowed to proceed, provided he will give assurances that all his recruits shall be sent away. If a respectable man ventures into his Tammany Hall rooms he needs to look well to his pockets. We saw a company of his recruits marched out of the building yesterday, and we venture to say that if two-thirds of them haven't been on the Island they havn't had their deserts. Let the bold Brigadier go on with his recruiting by all means—he's doing the work of a City scavenger.

The news of the arrest of SWEENY and ROBERTS caused a profound sensation among the Williamsburgh Fenians. Some were disposed to consider the action of the Government as a mere matter of form, while others expressed the belief that Mr. SEWARD was under British influence, and that he compelled the President to take the course he did. Many stoutly maintain that both the President and Mr. SEWARD are Fenians at heart, but that the latter gentleman is too timid to give full bent to his inclinations. Intense sorrow pervaded the masses, but the active leaders did not look upon the arrests as affecting what they call the operations of the Army of Ireland. These men are thoroughly in earnest and sanguine of success. Many of them have staked their all upon the issue. The members of the Grattan Circle, of which Dr. MURPHY is Centre, and Mr. HUGH SHELLY, Secretary, has sent a full regiment to the Canadian frontier. To-night a mass meeting will be held at Washington Hall, corner of Fourth and South Seventh streets, under the auspices of this energetic Circle. Distinguished Fenians and well-known local politicians have been invited to speak, and great efforts have been made to make it a monster meeting.

THE MASS MEETING.

Firing the Irish Heart—Denunciation of Neutrality—Speeches by Several People—Cheering by a Great Many More.

A mass meeting of Fenians was called last evening at Cooper Institute, for the purpose, as the bills said, "of sending aid to Gen. SWEENY." At 8:30 two or three hundred enthusiastic Irishmen had assembled in the large hall, most of whom had been induced to leave a half a dollar at the door on entering. The managers, finding that the "mass meeting" was likely to prove a failure, removed the pecuniary bar at the door, which had prevented many from entering. Thereupon a couple of hundred more rushed into the hall, having been collected outside by the music sent forth from the balcony by MACAN's brass band. At 8:30 the meeting was called to order, and Col. STEIGER, of Philadelphia, was installed as Chairman. The Colonel, in a brief speech, returned thanks, and assured his audience that he sympathized with the movement heart and soul. Allusions to the "brave boys on the Canada border" were received with rapturous applause. He thought God was on their side, and would aid them in securing the freedom of their native land. He thought our Government ought to strain a point in regard to the Neutrality Law, and give the Fenians a chance, now that they had commenced hostilities on the soil of a neighbor who gave us so much trouble two years ago.

The District Head Centre read a letter from Chief Justice TURNER, of Nevada. That gentleman expressed his sympathy with the Fenian movement. The letter was loudly applauded. The Centre also announced that a dispatch had just been received that the troops had crossed the border, and that a battle was then in progress. At this news the crowd sprang to their feet, and amid the tossing-up of hats, howled most lustily for the space of five minutes. In fact, the audience seemed gifted with a permanent howl, for they let it loose upon the slightest provocation throughout the evening.

Mr. JAMES GIBBONS was then introduced, and said that he appeared to apologize for the non-appearance of Mr. ROBERTS. He said the British Government had been as powerful in opposing the Fenian movement as it had been in aiding the rebellion. He was particularly severe upon President JOHNSON for interfering to prevent their brothers from crossing into Canada; but he assured his hearers that the American people were with them heart and soul. But, he remarked, it mattered not what opposition was sent to the Canada border, they would effect a crossing in spite of it. He cautioned his hearers against giving away to despondency in the face of what might seem to be difficulties insurmountable, but trust in their leaders and believe that all would yet be well. There are 5,000,000 of Irishmen on this Continent, and not till the last one of them has yielded up his life will the attempts to secure the freedom of Ireland be abandoned.

LUKE F. COZZENS, Senator, indulged in a few remarks, and was followed by Mr. G. D. MCGREGOR, who said he was with TOM SWEENY nineteen years ago, when he lost his arm. This gentleman said that the enemy the Fenians had got to contend with was not the "Queen's Own," the Canadian Parliament nor the British Lion, but *neutrality*. He said it was necessary for President JOHNSON to take some steps toward preserving neutrality, but he had gone too far, and public sentiment would not sustain him. He said the cause for which they were fighting would eventually overleap all barriers, and success was sure to attend their efforts.

Mr. T. J. CREAMER and others addressed the audience, which did not disperse until a late hour. During the evening the hall filled up, until there was in the vicinity of 1,500 persons present. The enthusiasm customary in Irish assemblies prevailed, but we observed a universal scattering when contributions were solicited.

The Fenians on the Northern Border—Canadian Accounts.

From the Montreal Gazette, June 6.

From a special correspondent who reached this city by a special train at 6:30 P. M., we are enabled to state on undoubted authority that the Fenians between Newport, at the head of Lake Magog, and Malone, number not less than 5,000 men. They are encamped at various places, within a few miles of the frontier, in squads of various sizes. They are more or less armed, but, owing, it is supposed, to the seizures of arms which have been made by the United States Marshal, not thoroughly equipped. There is every reason to believe that a considerable number of them are short of ammunition, there not being for the whole, at the present moment, more than two rounds per man. They are without commissariat, artillery, camp equipage, or any of the usual appliances of an invading army, nor, as far as can be ascertained, have they spades or the usual implements for throwing up earthworks.

There is no doubt that they are at the present moment lying along the main roads in the vicinity of the frontier—without any other shelter, than that which they can obtain either by force or by the favor of the inhabitants. There is no doubt also of the fact that a considerable number are much dissatisfied at their position, from absence of proper arms and ammunition, and want of rations, and the absence of active operations which were promised to them as soon as they reached the neighborhood of the frontier. Demoralization has therefore to no inconsiderable extent set in, which is proved beyond all doubt, by the fact that a considerable number of the men have sold their rifles to the inhabitants to enable them to purchase food. *A considerable number have been sold in this way at prices ranging from $1 to $1 50 each.* Quite a number of these rifles are now in possession of our people on the Canadian side of the line, who have been tempted to see the Fenian army of invasion, and have made purchases of their weapons. They are all smooth-bore rifles of the Springfield pattern, and are marked U. S. 1864. The number of men who are scattered along the roads and in the woods now between St. Armand and St. Albans cannot from the most reliable information exceed from 1,100 to 1,200 men.

It is known beyond all doubt that not less than 200 have returned in the direction of St. Albans, having either sold their rifles or broken them in disgust.

On the other side of the picture there is no doubt that considerable reinforcements are arriving by every train at St. Albans, not less than 400 having arrived at that place by train yesterday morning, and after breakfasting on the green, in the centre of the town, proceeded in the direction of Fairfield, a place about twenty-five miles from St. Armand, which is peopled lar ely by Irish, and is believed to be the principal rendezvous of the arriving Fenians.

Considerable quantities of arms and ammunition which had arrived at St. Albans by railway have been seized by the United States Marshal; but in order to avoid this seizure, it is understood that other arms have been sent North from New-York, by way of Lake Champlain, the vessels or barges carrying them having been run into the coves and bays on the east side of the lake, and during the night carted from those landing places in the direction of the frontier. Satisfactory evidence has been obtained, which shows that a number of these wagons, heavily laden, have passed through St. Albans during the last two or three nights. Among the Fenians assembled on the frontier is a cavalry regiment said to be not less than 800 strong. The men are fully supplied with saddles, bridles, sabres and pistols, having brought these things with them from their starting point. They have at present no horses, intending to supply themselves with that indispensable article of a cavalry regiment by depredations among the farmers on the Canadian side of the line.

It has been already stated that the number now between Newport and Malone is less than 5,000 men. Some demoralization has already arisen, as before explained, which has led a certain number of the men to turn their faces homeward. Against this may be set the fact of the arrivals which are taking place, which in all probability, so far as can be ascertained, more than counterbalance any loss that may be sustained by desertion. It is impossible to say with any degree of accuracy what numbers of men there are between Malone and Ogdensburgh, but from the presence of Gen. SWEENY in the vicinity of the two latter places, it may be assumed the force massed there is not much, if any, less than that lying between Malone and Newport.

Our correspondent, who is well informed in these matters, has ascertained that Gen. SWEENY and Col. MURPHY, who were this morning in the vicinity of Ogdensburgh, were this afternoon at Rouse's Point, and proceeded thence by railway to St. Albans. The principal officers of the Fenian army lying between Malone and Newport are now at St. Albans, boarding at the hotels there, and maintaining a very quiet and peaceable demeanor toward the inhabitants.

From the position of the men and the appearance which they present it seems hardly possible that they can last in anything like a large attacking force, but that they must (unless within a few days very heavily reinforced) be confined to mere free-booting, making raids in small parties for the purpose of securing horses and supplies of food, &c. That in this way they can do an incalculable amount of mischief is certain, but beyond this mischief it is impossible to conceive that they can achieve any success.

The nominal character geographically of the boundary between Canada and the United States, between Lake Magog and Missisquoi Bay, renders of course such predatory warfare exceedingly facile; men can make a dash on rich farmers in the townships, and carry off their plunder into United States territory before it would be possible either to hear of the depredation or to send forward a force to capture the robbers.

The heavy rains of to-day must have a chilling effect upon these ruffians, who are skulking about the roads and woods without any other shelter than can be obtained from the leaves of the trees, unless they proceed to carry out their piratical designs by levying contributions upon the people of the United States who are now harboring them.

There can be but little doubt that the Fenians have calculated strongly upon large numbers of disaffected Irish in the Province joining them as soon as it was known they were in any strength upon the frontier. That they have been, so far, bitterly disappointed, is greatly to the credit of our Irish fellow-subjects, and is a conclusive answer to the attempts which undoubtedly have been made to impair their loyalty to the institutions under which they live.

The United States authorities could, it appears plain, have their justification if they were to take the same steps that were adopted by Canada after the St. Albans raid, to prevent incursions from ruffians and robbers upon the territory of a neighboring and friendly country. Canada, under somewhat similar circumstances, although of much less serious character, went to a large expense in placing troops upon the frontier to prevent any depredators leaving her territory to make an attack upon citizens of the United States, with whose Government that of Canada was at peace. If the Governors of the different States, stimulated by instructions from Washington, were to call out their militia, place them along the frontier with orders to prevent anything like an aggressive movement, either in large bodies or by mere depredating bands, it would be acting in accordance with the usages of civilized nations at peace with each other, and would prevent the possibility of what, under existing circumstances, cannot be otherwise than imminent, a serious difficulty between the Powers of Great Britain and the United States.

That England, after the emphatic sentences contained in Mr. GLADSTONE's speech at Liverpool, can quietly submit to the United States looking on complacently at an invasion, by robbers and murderers, of Canadian territory, it is impossible to believe; and when the news reaches England that, in defending the integrity of the Empire, Canadians have been shot down and practically murdered in cold blood, there seems but little reason to doubt that, as Mr. GLADSTONE says, the whole strength and resources of the Empire will be brought to bear to crush such dastardly and fiendish proceedings; and that the conduct of the United States, in quietly permitting such wanton attacks to be made upon a neighboring and friendly nation, will not pass without arousing to the greatest possible extent the indignation of the people of England.

Whilst it is known that many skulking vagabonds are now roaming among the city population of Canada, and by insidious proceedings—we are happy to say fruitlessly—endeavoring to seduce a portion of the population from their allegiance, it is to be hoped Parliament, on its assembling on Friday, will, before rising, pass the answer to the address without debate, and place upon the Statute Book a law repealing for a limited time the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. In addition to this, we believe with our correspondent that it would be an act of mercy alike to the people of this country and to the misguided wretches who are now hovering with murderous intention over our borders, to proclaim martial law throughout Canada, from Gaspe to Sandwich, and thus to insure that any ruffians that dare to come into our country with intent to rob or murder, should, upon being caught, be either shot down in the act, or, if taken prisoners, be summarily tried by court-martial, and on the spot made to expiate their crime against all laws of civilization.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Inauguration of Gov. Smythe.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, June 7.

The inauguration of Gov. SMYTHE to-day was attended with an imposing military and civic display. Among those present were Govs. BULLOCK, of Massachusetts, and DILLINGHAM, of Vermont.

The Governor's message is devoted to local affairs. The State debt is about $4,161,000. The estimated revenue for the current year is $856,800, and the expenses $513,500, leaving a handsome balance toward the reduction of the debt. The war expenses, incurred by towns, amounts to between six and seven millions, the assumption of which debt or any portion of it by the State the Governor considers absolutely impracticable prior to the action of the general Government in that direction. The industries of the State are described to be in a flourishing condition, and much was in progress to develope its resources. In agricultural matters there was great improvement. Manufactures are growing rapidly, and mineral resources were attracting unusual attention. The Governor says it is gratifying to know that while the resources and attractions of our State are more intelligently remarked abroad, they are becoming better appreciated at home. If the labor and enterprise of those who emigrate were applied to develope home resources, the average reward would be as rich as that obtained abroad, and the State would be much improved in all its relations. The Governor concludes by expressing thankfulness that the question of a restored Union is no longer doubtful, and hopes that whatever remains to be done to give solidity and harmony to national unity will be wisely and speedily accomplished.

From New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, June 7.

One hundred and fifty Fenians left for Canada this morning, without arms.

The rifts and waters everywhere are receding, and there are no-fears of any further floods this year. The people in the submerged country are terribly distressed, and relief is daily going out from this city.

The Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry have arrived here from Brazos, numbering 300 men, under Col. GRIGGS.

Guerrillas continue to operate on the Mexican border. Dr. MORSE had been lassoed and murdered.

CORTINAS is said to have organized a new command of 300 guerrillas, and all his troops were demoralized.

The Grand Matamoras Theatre had been dedicated. It cost $100,000. Gen. MEJIA and army were present.

Bagdad has been submerged by a storm on the Gulf.

The Memphis Riot Investigation.

MEMPHIS, Thursday, June 7.

The Congressional Committee closed their labors to-day and started for Washington, after a session of fifteen working days, in which they have examined 170 witnesses and taken 2,000 pages of testimony concerning the details of the riot, its causes and its results.

Mr. WASHBURNE has gone *viâ* St. Louis, taking the stenographer with him, for the purpose of analyzing the testimony on the route. The others went direct by the Chattanooga route. It is understood the full testimony shows the riot to have been greater in its proportions than any statement yet published would indicate.

Fatal Railroad Accident—Man Drowned.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Thursday, June 7.

HENRY GRAVES, conductor on the Poughkeepsie way-freight and passenger train on the Hudson River Railroad, was killed at Hastings to-day by being crushed between two cars, which he was endeavoring to couple. He was a married man and resided at Peekskill. He had been in the employ of the Company nearly fourteen years.

The sloop *Newburgh* capsized opposite Blue Point, a short distance below this City this afternoon. One man (name unknown) was drowned.

The New-Brunswick Elections.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Thursday, June 7.

Thirty members of the House of Assembly have been elected, of whom 26 are in favor of confederation and will support the existing Government. This insures the success of the Union scheme in New-Brunswick. All the Quebec delegates who were defeated last year have been elected. There are still nine members to be elected, the majority of whom, it is expected, will be confederates. The City of St. John to-day gave 700 majority for confederation.

Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Thursday, June 7.

A fire this morning in the Metropolitan Block, corner of Lasalle-street, damaged the Randolf Building $25,000; it was fully insured. The Academy of Science suffers a loss of $14,000; it was insured.

The fire-engine Economy, while proceeding to the fire, was ran into by a locomotive engine and completely disabled. The fireman was killed and three men seriously injured.

Large Fire at Port Ewen.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Thursday, June 7.

A destructive fire occurred at Port Ewen, opposite Rhinebeck, on the Hudson River, this morning. Before the flames could be subdued twenty-three buildings were destroyed. Among the sufferers are, EDWARD HANRATHY, JAMES THOMPSON, HON. F. STEPHANS, STEPHEN HUGHES, EDWARD CASHIN and JOHN O'REILLY. We are unable to ascertain the exact amount of loss or insurance.

Two Bodies Found.

NORWALK, Conn., Thursday, June 7.

Two bodies of those lost on the *City of New-London* were found and buried to-day. One is believed to be the engineer's son, and the other had a tablet marked LEWIS N. FULLER, Ramsay Mills.

Arrival of the Santiago de Cuba.

The steamship *Santiago de Cuba*, Capt. SMITH, from Greytown, arrived yesterday, after the unprecedented passage of six days nineteen hours—the fastest on record. She brings 554 passengers and $125,000 in treasure.

Death of Capt. Menter.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, June 7.

Capt. MENTER, of Menter's Bank, who was shot by a burglar, died from the effects of his wound last night.

The Africa at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 7—9:15 P. M.

The *Africa* has arrived below, but will probably not come up till morning, on account of the tide.

Gen. Burnside.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, June 7.

Gov. BURNSIDE has accepted the Presidency of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH

Condition of Corn and Cotton Crops in Georgia.

Good Effects of Giving Freedmen a Share of the Produce.

Proper Treatment of Colored People by the Courts.

Improved State of Union Feeling in Florida.

Notes of a Tour Through Virginia, North and South Carolina.

GEORGIA.

The Condition of the Corn and Cotton Crops—The Freedmen and their System of Work—Good Effects of Giving them a Share in the Crop—Fair Treatment of Colored People in the Local Courts.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWTON, BAKER COUNTY, GA.,
Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

Having exhausted the delights of Albany, and the heat and mosquitoes having nearly exhausted me, I took advantage of the kindness of a friend who asked me to take a ride through Baker County and see how his fleecy majesty is getting along in one of the most thoroughly loyal counties which acknowledge his dominion. My friend a large planter in Baker, who seems to know every man, woman and child along the road, and to be popular in proportion to the number of his acquaintance, gave me more intelligent. reliable and honest information in regard to agriculture in Georgia, and the social and economical questions connected with it, than I have been able to obtain in some time. We rode in an admirable buggy, roomy, easy and light, drawn by a pair of capital horses, which had escaped the C. S. and U. S. impressing officers, both licensed and unlicensed. Knowing that the object of my tour was *facts* about cotton, my worthy *cicerone* took me wherever I could get the least information, stopped at several places along the road, and managed to make what would under ordinary circumstances be a rather tedious and uninteresting drive of a long day, a very satisfactory and entertaining excursion.

The crop, both of cotton and corn, in this county, as far as I have seen it, is in a very flourishing and fine condition, the corn in many places beginning to "tassel," and the cotton to bloom. For miles and miles, as you ride along, you see nothing but fields of cotton containing hundreds of acres, clean and weedless as a well tended kitchen garden, and promising an abundant return if all the *ifs* come out right between this time and the first frost. The extent of cotton planted in this county is unusually large, the corn crop being only sufficient, if an average yield, to supply the places on which it is grown. The freedmen to the manor born, who have made contracts with their late owners, (and this is almost general here,) are working with great diligence and cheerfulness. When the sun rises they are in the field, having breakfasted and fed and watered the stock, and the sun has set before they are heard wending their way home, singing gaily some of their favorite ditties, the music of which would puzzle RUBINI or LABLACHE. We reached my friend's plantation at about the hour the laborers usually come home, and so soon as it was ascertained that master had arrived, men, women and children came up to welcome him with a cordiality and good feeling which were real, and showed that both employer and laborer perfectly understood each other, and were mutually contented. The compensation on this place is the share-in-the-crop system, with food, clothes and medical attendance furnished by the employer. I have no hesitation in saying that it is by far the best system for all parties interested, and consequently for the whole community. It supplies the negro with an incentive to industry, keeps him out of the demoralization of towns, and acts as the best possible savings bank for the fruits of his labor. Wherever I have seen the system prevail, the negroes have been contented, industrious and well behaved; and wherever I have seen the system of monthly wages exist, I have found an entirely opposite state of things—complaints on both sides, and consequent neglect of the plantation. The best and wisest employers throughout this portion of the State have very properly set their faces against the practice established by some non-Southern planters, of the employer opening a store on his place for the sale of dry goods, groceries, tobacco, &c., to the hands, to be paid for either out of the monthly wages, or out of the share of the crop. Wherever these stores have been opened the negroes believe themselves swindled by the white man, and from all I can hear, the feeling is very generally well founded. The system of remunerating the laborers by a fourth of the cotton crop, together with food, lodging, clothes and medical care; and the reciprocal obligations of the freedmen to work a given number of hours, &c., &c., was first introduced by Hon. HOWELL COBB on his plantations in Sumter County, where it worked so advantageously as to be generally adopted.

If all the readers of the TIMES—if all the men of the North, could see for themselves the remarkable difference in the conduct, industry, prosperity, health, and material comfort of the negroes in this rural district of Sumter, Lee, Dougherty, Mitchell and Baker Counties through which I have passed within the last few days, and where the presence and interference of Freedmen's Bureaux and Capt. Bryants have been seldom or not at all, compared with their condition in the vicinity, or rather within easy reach of the cities and towns where the agents flourish, abstract philanthropy which is very much like bachelors' treatment of wives, and old maids' management of children, would confess its error, and become satisfied to let well enough alone.

This is a very abundant, rich, and prosperous region. No one has any money, but everybody has the other good things of this life in abundance, and dispenses them to friends and visitors with a lavish hand. The havoc of war was not known here, except in the drain of men to serve in the ranks, of whom so few came back. It was pretty severely afflicted with quartermasters, commissaries and impressing agents, whose combined assaults on corn-cribs, smoke-houses and stock-yards, are still the subject of many mournful narratives as you sit on the porch after supper. SHERMAN and his hosts did not touch this region, and when it is compared with those places which he favored by a visit, the difference is very remarkable, and does not tend to popularize the practical consequences of "the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war." Indeed it makes men glad that SHERMAN's "occupation's gone."

The peace and good order of this neighborhood were disturbed a few days ago by a fight between two negroes on the plantation of a Mr. JONES, two or three miles from this town, in which one stabbed the other in the abdomen, from the effect of which the wounded man died in a couple of days, after great suffering. The assassin was immediately arrested and turned over to the civil authorities to be dealt with as the law directs.

This brings to my mind a subject to which I have given close attention, and on which there is some misapprehension and a great deal of misrepresentation at the North; namely, the administration of justice as between whites and blacks by the local authorities. Since the jurisdiction of the State Courts has been recognized by the military and by the Freedmen's Bureau, I have taken pains to visit the Courts, Superior, Inferior and Justices', wherever I have been, and have heard a number of cases tried where negroes complained against white men, and *vice versa*, and where both parties to the cause were darkies. With one exception—a not over intelligent or literate Justice of the Peace at Macon—I have not

seen or heard of a Court where the negro did not get full, free and impartial justice, or where his complaint did not receive as patient an investigation as if it were that of the first citizen in the State. The conduct of Judges and magistrates has been marked by extreme impartiality toward the freedmen, and in most cases where they have been convicted of crime, their sentence has been much lighter than would have been passed upon a white man for the same offence. The exception I allude to was the refusal by a Justice to issue a warrant for the arrest of a white man who had dangerously wounded a negro. The case coming to the ears of the District Judge, Mr. C. B. COLE, he immediately issued his warrant, and gave an order for the payment of the expenses of the arrest, &c. The excuse of the Justice, if such it may be called, was the absence of any authority on his part to order the payment of the cost, as the negro was unable to pay. The accused was immediately arrested, and is now in jail. All classes of the community feel animated with the desire to give the negroes perfectly equal justice. The latter are beginning to feel fully convinced of this now, and some who during the past Fall and Winter were notoriously distrustful of their former masters and those who used to control them, and who were prominent among Capt. BRYANT's admirers, are now fully convinced that their want of confidence was unjust, and that protection and kindness and good counsel are to be had gratuitously at home, while Capt. BRYANT requires contributions to savings banks, newspapers and benevolent enterprises in which he is a big gun, before he can allow his oracle to speak. I purpose sending you a statistical estimate of the coming crop, made by sensible men in this section, as soon as I have verified it by my own observation.

QUONDAM.

FLORIDA.

Early History of the State—How it was Kept True to the Union—Improved State of Feeling During the Last Six Months.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Wednesday, May 23, 1866.

It is now 355 years since the renowned PONCE DE LEON planted upon the eastern shore of this lovely State the flag of Spain, and by right of discovery and occupation claimed to take possession of Florida in the name of His Catholic Majesty. The same empty ceremony was repeated successively by DE AYLLON in 1520, by PANFILLO DE NARVAEZ in 1527, and by the most illustrious cavalier of them all, HERNANDO DE SOTO, in 1539, each in turn abandoning a country which they were unable to retain.

Twenty-three years after DE SOTO, came the French Huguenots under RIBAUT, and erected at the mouth of the St. Johns River a monument bearing the arms of France, and raised aloft the "Fleur de Lis," claiming homage for CHARLES IX. For a brief period, in 1564-5, the lilies of France waved over Fort Caroline, until they were hurled down amid blood and slaughter by MENENDEZ, who again raised the standard of Spain, which thenceforward, with varying fortunes, continued the ensign of Spanish rule, from a period long anteceding Jamestown and Plymouth, up to nearly the time of the American Revolution.

By the Treaty of Paris Florida was transferred to Great Britain, and the red cross of England covered this State from 1763 until 1783, the year which closed the Revolution, when the banners of Spain were again unfurled, during a dominion of nearly forty years, until, in 1821, the Stars and Stripes of the American Union proclaimed the *finale* Spanish sway upon our shores, covering a period, first and last, of 255 years.

Twenty-four years of territorial existence were followed by the admission of Florida, in 1845, as one of the sovereign States of the Union. Sixteen years elapsed, and a (so-called) withdrawal from that confederacy took place, and for the sixth time a new Government was inaugurated.

All of these things, if not indeed all traces of these things, have passed away, and, at the present time, we hail the Flower State as one of our grand sisterhood, more loyal and sincere to-day than ever before. For it must be remembered that the old Minorcan stock never did cherish the fondest attachment for the American Union. Like the Creoles of Louisiana, they engaged in the rebellion in a sort of revengeful spirit, and because they entertained no real affection for the Government of the United States. Let any person who has traveled Florida before the war, or who has spent a Winter at St. Augustine even, make a tour of the State now, and he will not hesitate to declare that there is a more loyal feeling at present than at any time prior to the war.

In a great measure, we must admit, the course of Ex-Provisional Gov. MARVIN conduced to this result. Next to him the nation is indebted to Gov. WALKER and Gen. FOSTER. Following the surrender, Mr. MARVIN, an acknowledged Unionist, was made Provisional Governor of Florida, and he immediately set himself to work to bring order out of chaos, and to bring about reconstruction, according to Mr. LINCOLN's policy, so successfully managed and carried out, prior to the defeat of the rebel armies, in Arkansas and Tennessee.

Precisely as the President did in Tennessee, Gov. MARVIN called a Convention, which met in this city on the 25th of last October, and squarely met the requisitions of Mr. LINCOLN's policy, and in all essential particulars, besides annulling the ordinance of secession, repudiating the Confederate debt, and acquiescing in the destruction of Slavery, conferred upon those lately in Slavery full and equal rights and the protection of life, liberty and property. Nothing even was withheld this unfortunate class but the right of suffrage, which privilege is denied to the blacks in most of the Northern States.

A Legislature shortly after met and ratified the Constitutional Amendment abolishing Slavery; and, with Gov. WALKER at his head, and with Gen. FOSTER as an adviser, passed humane laws governing all classes, including provisions for schools for the children of freedmen.

I have looked over the laws, as passed by that Legislature, and find none to condemn. On the contrary, in my humble opinion, Florida has been put upon a basis, socially and politically, that will insure the completest freedom to all. There seems to be an indication upon all sides, and in all sections, of a disposition to dignify labor, educate the masses, and make color no test of citizenship, with the exception of the guard which it is deemed, at least for the present, to throw around the exercise of the right of suffrage.

I passed through this State last Winter, and was in this city in the latter part of the month of November. Taking everything into consideration, even at that time, I felt gratified at the manifestations of loyalty to the Government which were everywhere rife. I must confess there has been great improvement in this particular. The people seem to be guided by the promptings of true manhood, and a high sense of duty to themselves, to their State and to the General Government, notwithstanding the opposition the Southern people here met from an unexpected source, there are no signs of discouragement. They have been forced by the sword to live in the Union, and they argue, with the great mass of the Republicans North, and the soldiers and sailors who forced them to this conclusion, that they are in the Union, and are entitled to the rights and privileges of American citizens.

There is some murmuring, naturally, at the present aspect of affairs, but otherwise, the people are calm and dignified. They have accepted the situation in an intelligent and loyal manner, and are determined to abide the consequences. I do not believe that there is an intelligent man in the State who entertains the least symptoms of hostility to the Government. I must state in this particular, that the soreness which I remarked when here last Fall and Winter, has greatly diminished, and is rapidly passing away. The people implicitly rely upon, and are devoted to, and are strong in their admiration of, not only of President JOHNSON and the prominent politicians who support him, but of the great mass of the Northern people who wish them well. HENRY WARD BEECHER, once the best hated divine in South, is now spoken of as kindly as the President.

No Southern State, for many years has been blest with such a good Governor as is Florida at the present time. He is loyal to the core, and has the confidence of the entire people of the State. And, with the exception of Fernandina, there is no place in the State where any ill-feeling exists between the whites and the blacks, and between the Southerners and the Northerners. In a few days I will write you at length concerning these differences and their causes.

Gen. FOSTER, too, one of the most ardent haters of rebels during the progress of the war, and one of the most ardently hated in return, I will add, has ensconced himself in the hearts of the people all over the State by his truly soldierly course. His career for the past ten months has been of a conciliatory turn, and at the same time eminently praiseworthy, from the fact that he has not allowed himself, through motives of kindness, to indent the least stain upon his official behavior.

Col SPRAGUE, who commands the Eastern District of Florida, with headquarters at St. Augustine, is also thought a great deal of by the people. Col. SPRAGUE is an old army officer, and was located in Florida before the war.

I cannot close this letter without saying a kind word for Col. OSBORNE, the Commissioner of Freedmen for this State. Gens. STEEDMAN and FULLERTON, who are expected here in a few days, will fail to find such abuses as they report in Virginia, North and South Carolina. There are some indiscreet and impolitic men connected with the Bureau, I know, but no downright swindlers and knaves I think.

Editors and their Perplexities—Ex-Rebel Generals and their Sentiments.

TALLAHASSEE, Saturday, May 26, 1866.

The editors of newspapers in the South—valorous in words alone—pursued such a despicable course during the war that they are at a loss in many instances to know how to reverse their course. These unfortunate fellows must be given time. It is galling to these journalistic heroes to "turn about, and wheel about," &c., with skill, and therefore they must be allowed to go into a sort of quiet decline, interrupted occasionally, like a dying mule's kick, by a gush of the old Confederate style of gas.

I have had occasion, during the past few days, to glance at all the newspapers published in this State, and can find no fault with any of them. They seemed to have taken the advice of Gen. WALKER, who has counseled those gentlemen against their old system of dishing up news, &c. Almost every paper in the State has a flag at the head of their editorial columns, while not a Copperhead or rebel sheet is published in Florida. As a general thing, the Florida editors are pursuing a manly course. One of these editors read the Richmond *Examiner* and other papers quite a lecture, a few days ago, ending his article with the following sentence: "*Pollard is doing the South more harm than a hundred Sumners.*"

I have met several ex-Confederate Generals within the past few days, and many others who fought against the Union. I had a long talk with Gen. FINLEY, to-day, who, in the course of the conversation, told me that he was as sincere in his professions of loyalty as he was two years ago in his desire to establish a Southern Confederacy. Gen. FINLEY, prior to the war, was Judge of the Circuit Court of the Western District of Florida, and was considered one of the ablest lawyers in the State. He went into the war as a private, and gradually worked his way up to a colonelcy. Subsequently he was made a Brigadier-General, and was twice wounded before Atlanta.

Gen. FINNEGAN, who whipped Gen. TRUEMAN SEYMOUR near Lake City a short time before the close of the war, from what I have seen of him, is an ardent supporter of the Government, and can be trusted as a citizen or as a soldier. I have talked with a great many Northern men, including Mr. FRIEND, of Ohio, Messrs. FUNSTON and BURT, of New-York, and many others, and they assure me that he is not only an upright citizen and loyal man himself, but that he has influenced thousands of others to throw themselves into full fellowship with the Government. I had an extended conversation with Gen. FINNEGAN a few days ago, during which he remarked to me that in case of danger to the Government, or a war of any kind, he would offer his services to the President of the United States quite as readily as he did to the Confederate Government in 1861. Gen. FINNEGAN is a man of considerable prominence in Florida, and the oracle in the community in which he resides. He made Fernandina what it is, (or *was*, before the war,) and was interested in the railroad business with YULEE before the secession of Florida. He is about 54 years of age, and has no small vices. He never drank a drop of liquor or smoked a cigar in his life.

Gen. MILLER, who fought a battle with Gen. NEWTON at Natural Bridge shortly after the battle of Olustee, is running a saw-mill at his old home on the Blackwater, for a New-York firm.

I have conversed with a great many of the ex-officers and soldiers of the late Confederate army, and they are stronger in their expressions of loyalty and good will toward the Government than they were last winter. This may not be the case in all the Southern States. It is certainly so here, though, and I account for it from the fact that Gov. WALKER, Senator MARVIN, Gen. FINNEGAN, and others have been untiring in their efforts to bring such a feeling about.

A great concert and festival for the benefit of Maj. GEE, who has been on trial in North Carolina for alleged cruelty to our prisoners in Salisbury, has just taken place in this city. The affair took place at the Capitol Building, at which two thousand ladies assisted. I have heard Maj. GEE's case talked over a great deal, many of whom express the universal Northern opinion that if guily of cruelties as charged he should be made to suffer. The prevailing opinion, however, is, that he is not guilty. From all that I can learn he was certainly not a bad man before the war. Quite a large amount of money was raised for him, outside of the concert, which brought him in nearly $500 the first night. A gentleman of this city donated $500 in greenbacks. I clip the following extract from the Florida *Union*:

"The fellow-citizens of Major GEE, who have been acquainted with him for a long number of years, *know* that he cannot be guilty of the charges brought against him; his whole character renders it impossible. Brought to trial for his life by a powerful Government of unlimited resources, his own means exhausted, his case calls for the sympathy of every one."

A private dispatch received in this city throws some doubt upon his chances of acquittal, and Gen. WALKER left here last night suddenly for North Carolina.

Senator MARVIN is still in New-York. He runs down to Washington once in a while, and writes encouraging letters to the people of Florida. He is doing a great deal of good as Senator of the United States, even though he has not been permitted to take his seat. There is a reaction going on amongst the people of the North, thank Heaven, and in all probability it will be settled next Fall at the ballot-box whether loyal men are entitled to their seats in Congress or not. There is not a finer man in the country that Gov. MARVIN. He has been for the Union first, last, and all the time, and can take the test oath. He favored any and all means to crush the rebellion, and was unwavering in his fidelity to the Government. He was elected only for the short term, which expires next Spring, but he will probably be reëlected.

EDWARD N. DICKENSON has engaged with Mr. YULEE to carry through the railroad enterprise between Ferandina and Cedar Keys, and both of these gentlemen have gone North to get assistance and borrow money. If they are successful, the road will be placed in running order in a few months. MARSHAL O. ROBERTS and PETER COOPER are interested in this road to a large amount.

The night before Gov. WALKER's departure a grand Union meeting took place at Quincy, a flourishing town twenty odd miles west of this city. There were several American flags in the procession, and some excellent speeches were made by Gov. WALKER and others. Resolutions were read indorsing the President, and declaring the Union preserved and forever renouncing the doctrine of secession.

Quite a number of Germans, many of whom were right direct from the Faderland, passed through this city a few days ago. This is the country for those who are willing to work.

Florida is entitled to the sum of $995,000 of National Bank Circulation, under the 21st section of the Currency Act, passed March 3, 1865, and still, of the 1,600 National Banks now in existence, South as well North, Florida has not one. I learn that Mr. PETTES, of the old State Bank, is taking measures to establish a National Bank in this City at an early day.

Peas and beans, and all kind of berries, gone. Green corn and new potatoes in abundance—mosquitoes ditto. Watermelons and tomatoes next week. How are you, epicures?

BEN. C. TRUMAN.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Notes of a Tour Through Virginia, North and South Carolina.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Having lately made a tour through a portion of Virginia, North and South Carolina, I have thought that a brief description of what I saw and heard might be interesting to your readers.

My route downward was over the Alexandria and Lynchburgh Railroad to the latter place, then over the Southside Railroad to Burkesville, and thence over the Danville extension of the Richmond Railroad into York District, South Carolina. Returning, my route was up the last mentioned road to Greensboro, thence to Raleigh and Gaston, to Weldon and Norfolk.

I found the railroads, in general, in good repair, with new ties and newly laid iron; burned bridges had been replaced by substantial trestle-work, and in some instances by truss bridges of the most approved pattern. As far as Greensboro, new cars have been put upon the express trains, of the best Philadelphia and Wilmington shops. Time and connections were well kept and made. Through travel was extremely light, two passengers only from Washington to Lynchburgh, one from Lynchburgh to Greensboro, four from Richmond to same place, and three from Charlotte, N. C., to Baltimore. Way travel was also light, though more abundant than through. In no instance had we one car crowded.

From Washington to the Rapidan the whole country, as far as the eye could reach, seemed to have been horribly mutilated by the ravages of contending hosts. Not a bridge, depot or tank of old standing; no fences by the wayside; lone chimneys marked the place of homesteads desolated.

At Brandy Station there stepped aboard an old Virginian, who said he was the owner of 1,300 acres, without fence enough for a garden spot. In some instances security to crops was extemporized from corduroy roads, and stockades, and boards from abandoned military buildings.

After crossing the Little Anna and Rapidan, the country presented a more cheerful appearance. South of the rivers, through all my routes, whether on the railroads or by private roads, I was agreeably surprised to find such a large breadth of country plowed for Spring crops of tobacco, corn and cotton. Every available man, mule and woman appeared to be straining every nerve to cultivate as large a crop as possible. There will be a much larger crop of all these important products than last year—probably twice as much; but yet not up to the standard of 1859, owing to two reasons—diminished amount of help and want of money to purchase guano and other fertilizers. At Greensboro and Charlotte the first County Courts were held since the commencement of the rebellion, and it was the universal testimony of the planters that a much larger breadth of country was being cultivated than they had expected.

Who does this work? The negro freedman? Yes; but not he alone. I saw the white laborer working along with the sable—apparently farmers and their sons with their former slaves. It was the common saying of Southern men who had traveled through their own counties, that the industry of the country was very active. There appears to be on the part of all whom I met a pluck and a spirit of energy that is yet destined to recuperate their country. One of the Judges of the Circuit Court said that last year he thought it would take a whole generation to recover from the physical devastations of the war. He was now satisfied they could do it in six years. Iron mines, forges and works are in successful operation—old copper and gold mines are being opened anew. We may look for "large operations," both in Wall-street and talcose slates, in this direction.

What the country most wants just now, is more capital. All its former State banking capital is gone—all private fortunes, together with the entire product of the labor of the four years of war—and the people are poor, very poor. Much money could have been easily invested, by loaning to the land proprietor small sums to have enabled him to purchase food for his help and phosphates for his soil. Ample security could be given on the matured crop of cotton or tobacco, to say nothing of real estate.

Over all the South there is great scarcity of corn. There is a famine in that land, and yet three months to corn harvest. In South Carolina I met an old man, a good carpenter, who had traveled five days in search of provisions, and had not found it. Farther South travelers told me it was worse than in York and Chesterfield Districts.

Frequent inquiries made regarding the treatment of the freedmen elicited no complaints, other than all classes are suffering under, viz.: want of corn and bacon.

I saw their children with those of poor whites attend the Sabbath and other schools. In the second-class cars both races freely rode together. And in first-class cars on several occasions the sable race were fellow-passengers with the white.

At the county courts, there had been long accumulations upon the criminal docket. For kindred crimes similar punishments were inflicted on both races. Where freedmen had no money to pay counsel, Courts assigned able members of the bar for their defence.

There is some wandering around of the freedmen, and has been more. This is due to two causes other than mere indolence or vagrancy. One is the incapability of his former master or recent employer to feed and pay him. This he sees, and consequently looks for those who can.

Another is, and was much more so last year than this, a feeling that he must change his locality in order to secure his freedom. This in many instances manifested itself, and was satisfied by building him a new cabin on the plantation. In one instance I remember seeing entire new quarters standing but a little apart from the old ones, built by their own hands, in order to feel that they were their own.

How do the people accept the logic of events?

I answer, with but one single exception, and he not born south of the Potomac, with commendable spirit. They again take pride in saying our country—the old men especially. The young men still glory in rebellion, but to each and all who exhibited this feeling, I put the question flatly: "Could you be induced to volunteer for another campaign?" and the universal answer was: "No! I'd cut my right hand off first." There was strong anxiety manifested to be restored to all their rights in the Union, and in North Carolina many expressed the opinion that in the election of their officers they had been a little too precipitate, and should have elected men who had not been in actual service, but old and venerable men, whose early counsels, at least, had been for peace.

My travels carried me through the upland portions of the States traversed, and consequently where Union sentiments had longest held sway, and where the people were the most averse to rebellion, but had finally been carried away by that tremendous tornado of feeling which followed the firing on Sumter. The country needs not so much political reconstruction as economical. A new system of agriculture must be introduced, founded on rotation of crops, and growth of animals to enrich the depleted soil of organic matter; new mechanical employments for their young people, so that their young men shall be kept at home, and the country not impoverished by emigration.

I know of no better portion of our whole country for enterprising and industrious colonists to remove to, than the upland country of Virginia and the Carolinas.

Its elevation above the ocean is from 500 to 1,500 feet, giving a salubrious climate, free from all malarious diseases. Its streams are perennial, the waters soft and wholesome—springs abound on every plantation. The soil lacks that commingling of various ingredients, which it obtains in more northern latitudes where the great drift deluge mingle soils together, which were derived from many and various original rocks, such as limestone, sandstone and shales.

South of the Potomac the soil of the country is mainly derived from the decomposition of rocks lying immediately beneath. These are primitive and early secondary lying in belts stretching southeast and southwest. Granites and gneiss give sandy soils with a little clay and potash. Lime is important to resuscitate them; slates give more clayey soils, and quartz the most stony and barren of all.

These belts of rocks carry precious metals, gold and silver, and the baser lead, iron and copper in great abundance.

A colony purchasing several plantations, contiguously situated, could have within itself soil adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, wheat, grass sheep, cattle, vineyards and mines of gold, copper, or iron and coal, as the people might elect, one, or several, or all.

The mines of this country have paid, and can still pay satisfactory profits. There is no land but what experience has already shown can be resuscitated. It can become a perfect paradise, for all such crops as orchards, fruits, vineyards, and cotton; cattle and sheep can be raised here far easier than in Illinois or Michigan.

The people are friendly and hospitable, and will welcome honest and industrious emigrants among them.

R. P S.

POLITICAL.

The Senator Elect from Connecticut—Speech by Hon. O. S. Ferry.

Gen. O. S. FERRY, lately elected to the United States Senate for Connecticut, made a speech to his friends in Bethel a few evenings since. From the report in the Danbury (Conn.) *Jeffersonian*, we take the following:

The conflict is over, the victory gained, and now what remains? My friends, it was a solemn thing for sons and brothers to march into the deadly line of fire, impelled by the sentiments which I have indicated. How manfully they did it, we know. Can we not be as brave at the ballot-box as they were on the battle-field? For union and nationality, and justice, are yet to be established in laws and constitutions beyond the reach of political mutations and the peril of civil convulsions. For thirty years before the war, the Constitution of the United States, in its provisions the most essential to civil liberty, was a nullity south of the Potomac and the Ohio. Beyond these midland rivers, freedom of person, of speech and of the Press were as practically denied to every citizen who maintained the opinions of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and MADISON, or the inalienable rights of man, as ever they were in Spain or Austria. The moral influence of New-England, which has diffused such countless blessings all along her parallels of latitude westward to the Pacific, were beaten back in their southward progress by the bowie-knife and revolver, sustained by public opinion and local legislation. "The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states," is the language of the Constitution, but over nearly half the Republic no man regarded it. The war has ended all this, and it must stay ended. Whatever legislation or amendments are necessary to secure that result, I think, you will say shall be enacted.

Again, in the very crisis of the conflict, in the dark days which followed the futile campaigns of 1862, our noble, martyred President called to the oppressed race, whom we had trodden and despised for weary generations, to come to the rescue of the nation, and forthwith, forgetting all the past, from ten thousand lowly cabins two hundred thousand brawny hands reached forth to grasp the musket and build up a wall of steel against the assailants of the Republic. Nor did they stand still to await the assault, but in the grim battle-line, side by side with your kindred and mine, they marched on, over rebel ramparts and legions till the last rebel ensign was trampled in the dust under their victorious feet. They did their part well. Not better than others, not with such intelligent energy, or in such crowding numbers as did their white fellow-soldiers, but that man is a recreant to every manly feeling, who does not gratefully acknowledge the obligation of the nation to those, its dusky allies in its hour of peril. They are citizens of a Republic to whose very being the equality of its citizens in civil and political rights is a philosophical necessity which will work out into practical operation over every combination of reactionary forces that may be formed against it. (Here a Democrat on the outskirts of the crowd, cried out "What of Andy Johnson?"

I thank my friend yonder for that word. I believe with ANDY JOHNSON in his Tennessee speech, that "traitors should take a back seat in the work of restoration." I believe with ANDY JOHNSON, in his letter to Gov. SHARKEY of Mississippi, of last August, advising the necessity, and asserting the safety of establishing impartial suffrage, by the Convention then in session in that State. I further believe with ANDY JOHNSON, in his speech accepting the Baltimore nomination, "that governments can and ought to be changed and amended to conform to the wants, to the requirements and progress of the people, and the enlightened spirit of the age; that now is the time to secure these fundamental principles, and while we are seeking security, let us fix the foundations of the government on principles of eternal justice which will endure for all time.

I cannot, fellow-citizens, go into further detail at this late hour. If you are ever uncertain how to decide upon the grave questions which are now agitating the country, look into your own consciences, enlightened by the Word of God, and ask yourselves what is right, and when you have got the answer, go and do right.

If men choose to call this radical, then be radical; words are but wind; truth is a rock; let the winds beat upon it. The full victory is coming; let us be patient, enduring, and courageous. Have pluck. It has been the great want of Connecticut on our side. It has won a hundred triumphs for the wrong in times past; ally it now with the right, and knowing that God, in the orderings of his Providence, and by the essential attributes of His being is on the side for which we strive, we are sure already of the final result.

The Clearing Up.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial.

In reading certain journals and listening to certain expounders of the Republican faith up to a recent period, one must have been led to conclude that the opponents to the conquered Province and other similar ideas, whereof Mr. STEVENS has been the steady but unsuccessful champion, were as supporters of the President's policy at heart sympathizers with the rebels. Now, so far from this being the fact, *the earliest opposition of the extreme doctrine of Mr. Stevens came from Mr. Beecher, Mr Greeley, Mr. Sumner, and the large class among whom they are representative characters, and who still adhere to the doctrine of universal amnesty and universal suffrage, in opposition to the final plan of the Senate.* This doctrine contemplates immediate restoration, representation and participation by the South, virtually without guarantees or conditions. We say virtually without guarantees or conditions, for *it is difficult to perceive how, by giving suffrage to negroes the guilt of the rebels will be atoned for, how their present feelings and future intentions will be changed, or how their future good conduct will be guaranteed.* Under such a policy the past, the present and the future will remain unaltered, only the negro will have gained suffrage and the rebels amnesty. Now, this is just what some of the best minds in the land are for. This is the basis, the length and the breadth of their restoration policy in opposition to the President and Congress. It is alleged to have been the leading idea of Mr. LINCOLN, and is embodied in a proposition pending in the Senate, but without any chance. They who give it their active support, and profess themselves willing to live or die, sink or swim with it, are just as sincere, just as able, just as much entitled to their opinions as any set of men or class of people in the country, notwithstanding they openly oppose the policy of the majority in Congress, as they do the President's; and *the toleration which has been, and is still, extended to them should be extended to all others.* It has been the habit of some persons and certain presses to style all not agreeing to Mr. STEVENS' extreme method of dealing with the great problem of restoration, as "JOHNSON men"—meaning thereby something particularly offensive and traitorous—only that the supporters of the amnesty and suffrage doctrine were understood to be exempted from the classification. *But why exempt them any more than the supporters of a modified policy, virtually the same as has since been embodied in the Senate plan, it is not easy to perceive, nor is it necessary to inquire now.* The actual State of the case is this: Those who, though not liking Mr. STEVENS' mode of restoring the country, have not given their support to the entire policy of the President, but have hoped and labored for a policy that would steer clear of the extremes of both, notwithstanding they have been stigmatized, distrusted and misrepresented, have now the satisfaction of knowing that their general views have come to be the accepted policy of the Republicans in Congress. But those who proclaimed for the doctrine of Universal Suffrage and Universal Amnesty hold to that doctrine still.

This review is indulged in for the single purpose of showing *how unnecessary, how uncharitable it was to distrust and traduce men because they thought there ought to be some better way than Mr. Stevens'. Although for a brief time they have endured suspicions and aspersions, they are richly paid now in the fact, that what they so courageously contended for, has become the accepted doctrine of the Republican Party.*

What a Massachusetts Republican Says About the President's Policy.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, writing over the signature of "Mountaineer," uses the following language with reference to the President:

There are many Union men in Massachusetts, and there are many thorough Republicans, who approve of President JOHNSON's course. They think his ruling motive is, not to favor the South, not to keep down the colored man, but simply to reëstablish our constitutional system. They think he wishes to restore and maintain the rightful relations between the National and State Governments. We are in danger of revolution, and through revolution, anarchy; and the same patriotism that roused us against the rebellion will, I trust, rally us at the ballot-box to maintain our system. Are we not conservative as regards the Constitution?

Every patriot seeks his country's good, seeks to make things better. Hence, every patriot is a reformer, more or less. *But there are two sorts of reformers; those who go directly for their object, irrespective of constitutions; and those who work for the right under existing forms and laws. The latter, working peaceably, would reform without revolution, while the former, through their violence, become anarchists.* Adhering to the best form of government that the world affords, we ought to serve our race under a Christian enlightenment, and carefully avoid those subversions of our system that are, indeed, revolutionary, and that jeopard everything. It is through greater efforts in intelligence and morality, under existing forms, that we are to make things better. There are national powers and State powers, and we are to preserve both.

Through the rebellion, under God, Slavery is abolished, Secession is abandoned, and the Press and speech are everywhere free. Let us thank God for the great gains, and let us recognize the patriotism of the people. Thus much under war; but we now have peace. *It is too late to resolve the Southern States into territories, and so to govern them, if indeed it were ever in time so to do.* The details of an improved civilization are to be wrought out by the States separately, and not by the General Government. The States then are to be recognized.

Such are the views I suppose that the President holds to; and so, I suppose, does he try to perform his duties as a chosen Executive in a great and complex Government, and, moreover, I believe he is and always has been a man of and for the people, and that he is thoroughly for freedom and for the public good. I hope he will be sustained.

A Party Success.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

It is very easy for such papers which, like the New-York *Tribune*, are more devoted to the interests of faction than the welfare of party, to promulgate visionary and impracticable ideas, and maintain that these shall be made the slogans of the approaching campaign; insisting that even though they shall cost us a temporary defeat, we can afford to wait ten years, it must be, for the triumph which is certain, sooner or later, to occur. *But it is not so easy for thoughtful men to indorse or accept this theory of sacrifice.*

It is important to the country now, that the Union Party shall remain in control of its federal affairs; just as it was important that our armies should achieve victory during the tremendous struggles of the war. No greater misfortune could by possibility happen, than a transference of power into the hands of those whose past career has marked them as being utterly unworthy of confidence, and bitterly in antagonism to all the great principles for which the people have combated so long and suffered so much.

It does not follow that, in order to secure triumph, the party shall abandon or compromise principle. The ideas it has defended are dear to the popular heart. The reforms it has inaugurated commend themselves at once by their righteousness and by their expediency. Every cardinal tenet in its platform has been indorsed at the polls, and is now in process of practical application to public policy. It has only to go straight forward in its glorious career, holding possession of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, in order to accomplish the high mission of its creation without discordance and without jar.

But what we insist upon is, that *the party shall not be made responsible for any new and untried theories which have not been subjected to the ordeal of the public judgment.* There is not a very large, but exceedingly active class, which demands universal suffrage, and immediately. It is manifest that the country does not indorse this demand. The party which goes with it to the polls is certain of defeat. Where the experiment has been attempted in Northern States it has failed. Reasoning upon metaphysical abstractions of natural right and questions of political philosophy purely democratic will not do. The practical test is the only one wise men will undertake to apply. And, measured by this, we deem it an absolute certainty, capable of mathematic demonstration, that *the party which proclaims itself ready to invest the ignorant, undisciplined negroes of the South with the ballot at once, will be called upon to stand aside and resign into other hands the reins of authority.*

Can we afford to incur a hazard so manifest? There are crisises in the history of nations, as of individuals. Such an one has been reached in the affairs of our republic. The elections of next Fall are to determine whether the work of reconstructing the civil Government, and giving direction to the future policies of the country, shall be left in the hands of those who have saved it from the perils of a threatened disruption, or be passed over to the retrogressionists, the secession sympathizers, the foes of liberal ideas, the servants of a baleful and destructive oligarchy. These elections are to determine whether the party which is pledged to Union upon the basis of justice and equal liberty for all, irrespective of class or condition, shall remain triumphant, or go to wreck on the shoals and quicksands of a dreamy abstraction. *They who so flippantly assert a willingness to have the party defeated upon the platform of unrestricted negro suffrage, are really inviting a destruction of all that has been accomplished during years of toil and suffering for the cause of human liberty, and a return to the dark days of national oppression and sin—are welcoming back to influence a baleful combination of Anti-Republican elements, which can only be unseated by another civil struggle, with its attendant sacrifices.*

We believe the good sense of the people will come to the rescue in this hour of trial. They will not permit the fruits of so many victories to be thrown away. They will preserve the Union Party alike from the malignity of open foes, and the temerity of professed friends. They will send it forward to the accomplishment of its purposed work—the reconstruction of the Union upon a basis of mutual ambition and mutual fraternity; the extension of equal civil rights to all; the preservation of personal liberty, and freedom in opinion and conduct; the establishment of the pillars of the Republic upon foundations firm as the everlasting hills. Ultimately, from these, equal suffrage must grow, as the fruit is germinated and ripened from the seed. But that will be when, in the fullness of time, our land is made ready for this consummation; when those to whom the boon is extended are qualified to understand and enjoy the high privileges it confers.

The Admission of the Southern States.

Mr. S. P. ALLEN is carrying on a controversy with the Rochester *Democrat*, relative to the questions at issue between Congress and the President. In his last communication to the *Democrat* he writes:

You attempt to get over the ugly fact that Congress denies admission to loyal Representatives like those from Tennessee and Arkansas, by saying, that "Congress is dealing with States and not with individuals, and individuals must wait until the States are reconstructed." The rebel States have so far become "reconstructed" as to ratify the Emancipation Amendment, and in several other respects made progress toward freedom. They may not have done all that is desirable, but have they not done as much as could be reasonably expected within one year—enough to make it expedient to admit Senators and Representatives of unquestioned loyalty? The idea of "Reconstruction," when carried beyond this, opens the door to all sorts of projects, as we have seen for the last six months of wasted time, upon which harmony has thus far proved impossible even among those who acknowledge THADDEUS STEVENS as a leader. And should agreement be accomplished—should a point be reached when you would be done dealing with the States—you will after all have to deal with "individuals." Senators and Representatives, though elected in regular form, if rebels, and still notoriously disloyal, would be pretty sure of being rejected. And just that thing could be done now as well as after the undefined "reconstruction so much talked of has been accomplished. No reconstruction which is likely to receive the assent of Congress, and be ratified by a sufficient number of States to make it a part of the Constitution, could give each House more complete control of the question of admission than is conferred by section five, which declares that "each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members." Under this clause committees are appointed and rules adopted to ascertain and report upon the "qualifications" of those presenting themselves for admission. The test oath is one of the rules put in force in determining the matter, and it is difficult to see how the power of each House could be made more absolute. Reconstruct as we may, the question must finally return and be met as "individuals" come forward for admission.

Respectfully yours,

S. P. ALLEN.

JUNE 4, 1866.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Cape Breton—What It Is, Where It Is, and How to Get There.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SYDNEY, CAPE BRETON, Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

Cape Breton is an island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, measuring in its greatest length about one hundred miles, while its extreme breadth may be estimated at eighty miles, and although it is the key to British North America, it is a mere dependent of Nova Scotia. In its early history, however, are some events which must naturally interest every American, especially the inhabitants of New-England, who, when yet colonists of Great Britain, in 1744 or 1745, took the initiative in bringing it under the sway of the British Government. The accomplishment of this result was only equaled by the boldness of its inception, and the lustre which it sheds upon the gallant men who participated in it. Suffice it to say that the strongly fortified town of Louisburgh was taken by a mere handful of volunteers from the Eastern States, who had very little more than their own ardor to support them in carrying it through, in spite of the best efforts of French soldiers. I do not care to enter into further details of their subsequent surrender (by treaty) and capture of the island; of the existence up to 1820 of an independent Government within its bounds, or of the means by which at that date it was annexed to Nova Scotia; people who may be interested in the country can refer to history for them.

Before touching upon the resources of this wonderful island of which so very little is known, I would briefly mention the routes by which tourists can reach it, and as my personal experience coming here last week, will make one of them clear, I shall state it first. Leaving New-York at 5 P. M. on the 22d, I got to Boston early the following morning—fare $5, United States currency. Taking a passage in the afternoon of the 23d, in the mail steamer *China*, I was landed at Halifax at 10 P. M. on the 24th—fare $20, gold. There taking the mail steamer which plies fortnightly between Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, I arrived at North Sydney at 2 A. M. of the 26th inst.—fare $12, gold. The other route embraces steamer twice a week from Boston to St. John, N. B., (Mondays and Thursdays at 7:30 A. M.,) which connects with the boat which leaves the latter for Windsor, N. S.; from the latter to Turo, *viâ* Halifax, by rail, and the remainder of the way is done by stage-coach over some of the most miserable roads I ever met with. Let tourists, by all means, take the Cunard boats if they desire comfort and comparative immunity from expense.

This little village of Sydney may embrace a population of 2,000 souls, and is situated upon a peninsula. It is not only the capital of the wealthiest county, Cape Breton, (mineralogically,) but it is the chief town or capital of the island. It is beautifully situated, and has a harbor which could moor the navies of the world; the little cottages of the place are almost entirely built of wood. Altogether it is decidedly what one of our fast young gentlemen in New-York would aptly call a "one-horse place." How long it is to retain this character must depend upon the capital, energy and intelligence which in future may be brought to bear upon the vast resources known to be existent in every portion of the country. These, so far as the minerals are concerned, include gold, silver, copper, tin, lead, iron, coal, zinc and marble. The fisheries include salmon, cod, herring, mackerel, &c., in unlimited supplies within a few hours' sail, at the utmost, of almost any house or hamlet in the island. With regard to agriculture, you may judge from the latitude—say from 45 deg. 27 min. to 47 deg. 5 min. North—that the coarse grains, oats and barley, answer the best; but for root crops this section of the province can scarcely be excelled. Potatoes, turnips, carrots, &c., are cultivated to great perfection. Dairy produce, although capable of being carried on very extensively, pasturage being good, is almost overlooked in this section, except by a few people, who, in the hurry to be rich, make inferior butter, which spoils the market for such products in Newfoundland, which has the principal consuming community in this latitude. There can be no doubt, however, from the experience one gets of the quality of the article made for private consumption in respectable families here, that I have mentioned the true cause for its indifferent reputation. Let me add, also, that in the County of Inverness, the result is very different. The cattle of the country remind me very much of the horses, cows and sheep to be met with in the highlands of Scotland, and nowhere have I seen finer sheep than in this country.

Topographically, Cape Breton may be considered a hilly country, well wooded and watered. It would be impossible to travel more than fourteen miles without meeting navigable water—rivers of greater or less size. And *appropos* of water, let me mention that there is unquestionably the most remarkable mineral water in this island. The readers of the TIMES might accuse your correspondent of being a quack doctor's advertising medium did I mention the various maladies it has been *known* to cure, I therefore leave it to themselves to judge, by personal inspection. I only premise that the matter has never been written of before, and that even now it is only utilized to a very small extent; but when used has never failed even in cases of paralysis! As regards the climate, I may mention that from June to October it is most desirable; warm enough to please a native of the tropics, while during the remaining months the cold is clear and bracing.

What has hitherto been done in developing the resources of the province has been almost entirely by Americans, who really have shown some appreciation of its mineral wealth. Consequently, the contents of this first letter must be more within their cognizance than that of the people of any other part of the world. However, on the principle of a "a good story being none the worse of being twice told," and to start the matter fairly at the beginning, I consider myself justified in bringing the matter squarely before your readers, the great majority of whom will be able to pass a fair opinion upon the subject of this correspondence on its merits.

The above jottings have been put in form in the midst of hot discussions on Confederation, Annexation and Reciprocity, as well as other things in general. The feeling is strong for Confederation among the "upper ten," while the shop-keeper class are almost entirely against it. Annexation is out of the question everywhere as yet. Reciprocity on the other hand is universally advocated, but there is no "craining" at the possibility of its being left in abeyance this year, although it is inflicting great inconvenience upon many. Indeed, the contrast between the activity of this period last year and the stand-still aspect of things now, is very striking, and not pleasing to persons accustomed to the bustle of large cities like New-York and Boston.

K. L. S.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Dry-Dock at San Francisco—The Bankrupt Law—Mr. Conway's Report on the Introduction of Labor and Capital into the South.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber was held yesterday, the President in the chair.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Chamber:

Daniel G. Bacon, Henry A. Cargill, Charles B. Collins, Joseph J. Comstock, James F. Cox, Henry W. O. Edge, William R. Garrison, Joseph W. Greene, George M. Groves, William M. Halsted, Robert Lowden, Lewis Morris, Peter Rice, Douglass Robinson, John H. Schultz, Joseph L. Spofford, Edwin B. Strange, Wm. W. Tapscott.

The Executive Committee submitted a report and resolution, in which they recommend a lease by Government of Yerba Buena, in California, for the construction of a dry-dock.

Mr. BLUNT asked that the Chamber do not pledge itself to any particular place, but recommend the erection of a dry-dock for commercial purposes, on the western coast of North America.

The report was adopted, and subsequently Mr. BLUNT offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Chamber of Commerce recommend the establishment of a dry-dock in the Harbor of San Francisco.

Mr. OPDYKE said that a telegram had been read at the last meeting, from Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, asking the Chamber to indorse the Bankrupt Law now before Congress, and it was then decided to refer it to the Committee on Arbitration. He hoped they would report at once.

Mr. [illegible], from the Arbitration Committee, in response, submitted their report, which was to the effect that while they found some beneficial features omitted in the bill before Congress, yet, on the whole, they deemed it highly important that some bill should be adopted during the present session.

The resolution accompanying recommended the law now before Congress as the best attainable, and one which would meet the entire approbation of the Chamber of Commerce.

The report was accepted and resolution adopted.

Mr. JOHN ARMSTRONG, on nomination of Mr. GEO. OPDYKE, was elected Trustee of the Savings Bank for Merchants' Clerks, in place of Mr. MERRITT TRIMBLE, resigned.

A report of the introduction of capital and labor from the Northern States and Europe into the Southern States, was presented from THOMAS W. CONWAY, late an *attaché* of the Freedmen's Bureau. Mr. CONWAY concludes a very lengthy report with the assertion that all efforts toward the introduction of capital and labor into the South, "are, under the present mood of the Southern mind, likely to be wasted upon a people who hate the North, the Union, and the freedmen, almost as intensely as they did when the rebellion was in its full career."

Mr. CONWAY farther says: "I may here state that I have consulted several of the Presidents of companies organized for the purpose of encouraging and assisting Southern planters and farmers, and that they inform me that the infatuation and exasperation of the Southern people, their persistent hatred of Northern men, and their injustice to the freedmen have, as a class, in their judgment, also rendered efforts comparatively fruitless and nugatory, until the mind of the South shall have reached a more settled and kindly state, or the chapter of events have, in God's wise and good Providence, evolved new and more promising conditions for the classes that toil and the classes that rule throughout the Southern portion of our common country."

A motion was made to print the report—another to lay it on the table.

Mr. JAUNCEY said there appeared to be a persistent effort on the part of some persons to keep up an antagonistic feeling between the people of the North and the South, and this report was a specimen. He objected to printing it. His own agent in the South made a very different statement, and informed him that he had been always treated with great kindness by the Southern people. He had bought lands in Georgia, sold them to Northern men, who had experienced no difficulty whatever on account of ill-feeling.

The Chairman stated that the Chamber did not indorse the sentiments of the report.

The motion to lay on the table was lost, and the motion to print adopted. Adjourned.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

The Chicken Plucking Case—The Complaint Dismissed.

Yesterday ERNST WEBBER and THOMAS MCGINNIS were arraigned before the Court of Special Sessions on a charge of plucking fowls while the birds were alive. The complainant was Mr. HENRY BERGH, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Before pleading defendants' counsel, Mr. CHAS. S. SPENCER, moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that it was indefinite and uncertain. He also asked that the case might be dismissed on the ground that it is not alleged that cruelty has been committed to any animal. It says that on the 25th of May complainant saw ERNST WEBBER and THOMAS MCGUIRE cruelly treating fowls and plucking their feathers while in a live state. First, assuming that "fowls" extended to almost everything that has wings, and all two-legged animals, it should be set forth in the complaint what is charged with having been cruelly treated. The word "fowl" is a generic term, applying to a thousand different animals and things. "My face is foul with weeping," says Job. Counsel maintained that the ortography of the complaint might be mistaken for "foul." Then, again, said Mr. SPENCER, we read of "Babylon—the hold of every foul spirit," and SHAKESPEARE says:

"Hast thou forgot
The foul witch Sycorax?"

Counsel held that the accused were not charged on the face of the papers with cruelty to any animal. He next claimed that from the grammatical construction of the sentence, it was the feathers and not the chickens that were alleged to be alive. The absence of a comma made this the construction of the sentence.

Judge DOWLING—You will find there is a "w" used further down in the complaint.

Mr. SPENCER—Well, that only affects one point, but it does not the others. The complaint should be dismissed as indefinite. A man charged with a larceny is entitled to know what he has been charged with stealing, whether a horse or a watch, and in charging a man with being guilty of cruelty to a fowl, the name of that fowl should appear in the complaint.

Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, said in reply, that prior to 1866 the Legislature passed a law for the protection of animals against the cruel acts of evil disposed persons. This statute merely applied to horses, cattle and sheep, and it failed to produce the desired effect. Accordingly, in 1866, the Legislature added the words, or "other animals." In order to arrive at the intent of the Legislature in adding the words or "other animals," you examine the definition of the word "animal" in the dictionary, and what is it? Webster defines the word "animal" as "an organized being, endowed with life and the power of locomotion." LINNEUS, a high authority, defines the word in the same manner. The French Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge defines the term the same in substance; CUVIER also the same. A fowl is unquestionably an organized being, endowed with life and the power of locomotion, and therefore necessarily included in the term "animal," as used by the Legislature of 1866.

Mr. SPENCER—The complainant has not informed us of the species of fowl we are charged with torturing. Who knows but a lady may yet be arrested for catching and torturing that nimblest of locomotive bed-nuisances that we know of?

The motion to dismiss was denied, and Mr. BERGH was sworn and examined, as follows:

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am not in any business.

Q.—You are President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you have occasion to visit the pier foot of Dey-street? A.—I had, Sir. A lady came and spoke to me, and in consequence of the information I received from her, I went down to the foot of Dey-street; there is an apartment there 15 or 16 feet square, with slips resembling an immense hen-coop; I heard tremendous screaming and screeching of fowls; outside were cooks taking these fowls and passing them inside; four or five men were in the act of plucking these fowls and killing them; I wished to be certain that the fowls were treated in this way; I looked in and saw two men; a man and a boy each of them took a fowl and twisted its wings back, and commenced to pick the feathers from the breast of the fowl; this thing was screeching and screaming, and after gathering all he desired, the man would pinch the fowl's neck, or stick a blade in it, or throw it into a barrel; I then wanted to have further evidence, and I went and got a policeman to look at it; he saw it too; I then told him there was a law against cruelty to animals, and that I was associated with the society; he thereupon took these men into custody; I wish to state distinctly that these fowls were alive; they had not been stabbed or pinched before this tearing out of the feathers and bending of the wings back; these were the men I saw engaged in this thing.

For the defence, Mr. JAMES W. PARKER was called, and testified as follows: I remember the day of this occurrence—Thursday—I was present; before they pulled a feather out the chicken was stabbed with a knife in the brain; they have got to be stabbed before you pluck a feather; the fowl would not be saleable if plucked after it is cold; I have dressed chickens fifteen years this way; if you attempted to pull feathers out of a chicken after it is dead you would pull the flesh with them, and the chickens would have a bad flavor; this is the oldest way known to dress a chicken and it is the best; they are so dressed in Bucks County; this is what they call dry picking; the flesh is better, and they sell better; the object of stabbing the chicken is to draw the blood out, and it dies in a few minutes and before the blood is cold; when cold it can't be picked.

Other witnesses were examined, who testified that the brain was penetrated with a knife before plucking commenced, and a physician was examined to show that if the brain of an animal was thoroughly penetrated, it became insensible. In some places the dressers of chickens cut the heads off, but the heads were retained for the two-fold reason that they looked better and added to the weight of the chicken and enhanced its value. The surgical and other evidence introduced showed that there was no unnecessary cruelty practiced, hence the case was dismissed.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

WM. CUTLER, a French veterinary surgeon, was charged with cruelty to a horse. The defence was that the horse was suffering from the glanders, and lay in the horse market, and to put it out of danger he took an iron bar and, striking the animal on the head, killed it. Even if this was the case, according to the law, he would have to get permission from a magistrate to kill the horse. The defendant said that had he been in France he might have been rewarded with a medal of honor for killing a horse affected with the glanders. Mr. BEDFORD told him that he should remember he was in America, not in France. DANIEL DALTON, the complainant, said the horse lay in the yard exhausted for want of food; he did not think it had the glanders. The Doctor bought it for $2, and when he found he could not drive it over to New-Jersey, he took an iron bar and smashed its head in. Witness was going on to state that that was the Doctor's trade, when the Court stopped him. The accused was found guilty and fined $25.

Flushing Patriotism—A Strawberry Festival To-day.

The ancient Quaker village and town of Flushing has been exceeded by few, if any, towns in the country, in the proportionate number of soldiers sent to the war, and in contributions to the welfare of soldiers. The Sanitary Commission offerings amounted to above $3 for every man, woman and child in the place; the Willetts' Point Hospital received constant visitation and contribution; the Soldiers' Orphans' Home is under the constant care of Flushing ladies, and now the people are erecting a fine granite monument to the memory of the fifty or sixty Flushing soldiers who fell during the war. The monument will cost between $4,500 and $5,000, and is, perhaps, the finest one yet projected in any country town. This afternoon and evening the ladies give a strawberry and ice-cream festival at the Flushing Town Hall, the avails of which are to help complete the monument. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents. It will be a pleasant country trip to go out on the train leaving James-slip, and also Thirty-fourth-street, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Flushing, attend the afternoon festival, and return on the 5, 6 or 7:30 P. M. trains.

Mr. Swift's Night-soil Contract.

The case of Mr. FRANK SWIFT, the Brooklyn night-soil contractor, was again before the Committee of the Board of Health yesterday. In the absence of Mr. [illegible], one of the Committee to whom the matter was referred, Mr. ACTON officiated in his place, and was assisted by DR. CRANE. Senator MURPHY, of Brooklyn, conducted the examination on the part of the defence, and cross-examined the witnesses at some length. Several of the scavengers were sworn and testified that they had dumped a number of loads into the river, and also that the boat was so fixed as to permit the contents of the carts to slide into the river. Mr. SWIFT claims to have a permit from the Mayor of Brooklyn giving him permission to dump the contents of the carts into the river. The case was adjourned to Thursday next.

Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

The Synod reassembled at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The president announced the following standing Committees:

On the Professorate.—Rev. G. H. Mandeville, Rev. John H. Suydam, Rev. J. S. McNinn, Elders J. Leison and J. B. Wortendyke.

On Synodical Minutes.—Rev. C. H. Still, Rev. S. J. Searle, Rev. G. M. S. Blauvelt, Elders S. G. Bogert and Isaac Van Doren.

On Domestic Missions.—Rev. John W. Schenck, Rev. T. E. Turner, Rev. C. W. Wilson, Elders James Anderson and Sanford Cobb.

[Mr. Cobb's name was read as Sylvanus Cobb, upon which he rose and said that he preferred to go under his own name, rather than rob the laurels from his namesake.]

On Foreign Missions.—Rev. A. G. Vermilye, Rev. W. V. V. Mason, Rev. R. H. Steele, Elders Robert P. Pruyn, of Albany, and Hiram Lapham.

On State of Religion.—Rev. Ralph Willing, Rev. Mr. Holmes, Rev. A. McKelvey, Elders Samuel Crawford and L. F. Schenck.

On Education.—Rev. J. Forsyth, Rev. C. Van Santvord, Rev. E. W. Bentley, Elders Luke Kiersted and W. H. Kirk.

On Overtures and Judicial Business.—Rev. G. Ludlow, Rev. F. N. Kip, Rev. James Lefevre, Elders Henry Crown and Egbert Millspaugh.

On Widows' and Disabled Ministers' Fund.—Rev. D. B. Thompson, Rev. H. E. Dedson, Rev. E. N. Sebring, Elders S. B. Scheffiin and Gordon C. Adams.

On Publication.—Rev. J. B. Allager, Rev. A. Thompson, Rev. L. Van Vechten, Elders F. J. Frelinghuysen and D. S. Monell.

On Nominations.—Rev. Jacob West, Rev. A. C. Millspaugh, Rev. C. J. Shepard, Elders C. A. Defreet and H. C. Suydam.

On Correspondence.—Rev. David Cole, Rev. John Gardner, Rev. J. Demorest, Elders George Young and Wm. Van Vranken.

On Accounts.—Rev. J. R. Lente, Rev. Th. G. Watson, Rev. N. F. Chapman, Elders J. S. Van Court and John Morgan.

Reports were then received, read and referred, as follows:

Board of Education, including Annual Digest of Treasurer's Report, Income Account, Lists of Endowed Scholarships, Widows' Fund Account, Widows' Fund Income Account, List of Subscribers to Missions, Disabled Minister's' Fund Account.

Letter from the General Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. (This congratulated the Synod that slavery, the great cause of difference between the two bodies, had been taken away)—On Correspondence.

Resolutions from the Classis of Bergen on Equalization of Assessments by Grand Synod—On Accounts.

Letter from the Classis of North Long Island suggesting an amendment of the Constitution of the Synod—On Overtures and Judicial Business.

Letter from Rev. Dr. E. S. PORTER, explaining his action and non-attendance on the session of the Presbyterian General Assembly at St. Louis—Old School—On Correspondence.

Letter of the North Classis of Long Island, asking the reorganization of the Board of Superintendents of the Theological Semenary—On Correspondence.

After the transaction of some routine business the Synod adjourned to this morning.

The Liquor Business.

There is very little doing under the new Excise Law at present. The number of applications received thus far is given as six thousand two hundred and fifty. Five thousand licenses have already been granted, over four thousand of which have been delivered to the applicants. The others will be canceled and the applicants will be compelled to make new applications if they do not soon call for those now ready to be delivered to them. The Committee on Applications have passed upon five hundred papers during the week. These will doubtless be sanctioned at the next meeting of the Board, which takes place at 4 o'clock to-day.

The Treasurer of the Board had taken in $12,000 at 4 o'clock yesterday. This makes the total sum received for licenses $777,000. The Board will soon close up the business, except for applications for new places. Probably an order will be issued at the meeting to-day making it imperative on all liquor dealers to take out a license by the 15th inst. or close up their business. Over one-fourth of the licenses granted have been given for the sale of ale and beer alone. From calculations made at the office of the Board it is believed that at least four thousand liquor stores will be closed in this City alone under the operations of the new law. This is exclusive of the number which will be closed in Brooklyn and the country towns.

Summer Uniforms for the Police

The following order will be issued to-day in reference to Police uniforms:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1866.

Captain — Precinct: The members of your command will, on and after 20th June instant, appear in full Summer dress, except on rainy days, during the day tours of duty. And the day tours only. The Summer dress will conform to the requirements of General Order No. 407, namely, of blue flannel coat and pantaloons, Panama hat, white gloves, and black neck-tie. You will carefully inspect the dress at each muster, and whenever the white stripe on the pantaloons is found to be placed on in any other manner than sewed securely in the seam, you will reject the dress as out of uniform, and make charges accordingly.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

JAMES LEONARD, Inspector.

A new style of gilt button has been adopted by the Commissioners for the uniform. It is about the size of a quarter of a dollar, flat, and has upon its face, in raised letters, "Metropolitan Police, N. Y." The change does not meet the approval of the officers generally.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.

On Wednesday night the clothing-store of Mr. SAMUEL S. DALL, No. 168 South-street, was entered by burglars and robbed of $1,000 worth of clothing, revolvers, &c. About daylight yesterday morning, Officer DROGE, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested a lad named JOHN KENNEDY, aged 17 years, who had a quantity of ready-made clothing in his possession, and who acted in a suspicious manner. The clothes were subsequently identified as a portion of those stolen from Mr. DALL. The accused, who refused to account for the remainder of the stolen property, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING and committed to answer.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A FELONIOUS YOUNG GIRL.

BRIDGET SHORTALL, of No. 260 Sixth-street, complained before Justice MANSFIELD, yesterday, that on the 5th inst. MARGARET MOONEY, a girl 13 years of age, came to her house and stole a pocket-book containing $55. The money, it appears, was given by the girl to her mother, who, after spending a portion of it, transferred the remainder to her husband, G. W. COLLINS, who spent $23. The parties were all arrested, and the remainder of the money recovered. In default of bail the child and her parents were locked up to answer.

FIVE YOUNG BURGLARS.

On Wednesday night five young lads entered the boot and shoe store of PATRICK DENT, No. 161 Avenue C, by forcing open a back window, and were engaged in securing a portion of the stock when surprised by the proprietor. On his making his appearance one of the boys threatened to blow his brains out, and by this means succeeded in covering the escape of all. Three of the boys, named JOSEPH BLAKE, THOMAS MULLIGAN and THOMAS GREEN, were subsequently arrested by the Police of the Eleventh Precinct, and fully identified as three of the burglars. In their possession were found three pairs of boots which had been stolen from Mr. DENT. The accused were committed to answer by Justice MANSFIELD.

ROBBED IN THE BOWERY.

CHARLES J. MEYER, who boards at the Worden House, in the Bowery, complains that on Wednesday night, when near Prince-street, he was robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at $71, by SEBASTIAN GUIGLER. The complainant says that the accused assaulted him, beating and choking him in a brutal manner, and then took the property from him by force. Officer BRADY, of the Tenth Precinct, arrested GUIGLER, and found in his possession the watch and chain, and also the sum of $1,745. The accused was commited to answer by Justice MANSFIELD, and the complainant held in the sum of $300 to appear as a prosecuting witness.

A WOLF IN STOLEN CLOTHING.

LOUIS WOLF and LEOPOLD FRIEDMAN were yesterday brought before Justice MANSFIELD, charged with having stolen $196 worth of clothing from MARY LEDENER, of No. 331 East Thirteenth-street. The complainant alleges that WOLF came to her house in the day time, and boldly entering the hall, walked out with the clothing. She met him at the door, whereupon he ran off. The clothing was all recovered from different pawn-shops, where it had been pledged by WOLF and FRIEDMAN. The former pleads guilty to the offence, but says he was induced to do it by his accomplice, who was formerly a boarder at MRS. LEDENER's. The accused were locked up for trial.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

A BRACE OF BURGLARS.

EUGENE and OLIVER COX, brothers, were yesterday arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, charged with having, by means of false keys, entered the store of EDWARD D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,296 Broadway, and attempting to steal therefrom money to the amount of $124. OLIVER COX was formerly employed by Mr. LAWRENCE, and while so employed secured a false key. On Wednesday night the two brothers entered the store and were working at the safe when surprised by the proprietor. Officer CROWLEY, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, being summoned to the scene, secured the burglarious individuals. In default of $1,000 bail each, the accused were locked up to answer.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Realty—There is No Transfer of Title Without Delivery of Deed—To Constitute Delivery the Grantor must Part with the Possession of the Deed, or the Right to Retain it—The Statute of Texas and the Common Law Rule.

Priscilla Ann Youmage and Husband, Plaintiffs in Error, vs. Francis Gilbeau et al.—This was an appeal from a judgment of the District Court for the Western District of Texas. The action was trespass, under the statute of Texas, to try title to a lot of about four acres, situate in the City of San Antonio.

The first-named plaintiff was sole heir to one George A. Nixion, who in his lifetime owned the property, and, as alleged by defendants, in 1838 conveyed it to one Shelby, from whom defendants derive title.

The plaintiff, claiming as heir to Nixion, alleges that there was no sale to Shelby, but that he was made trustee of the property, and that there was no consideration for the transfer, and no delivery of deed to Shelby, and that he did not even know of its existence until after the death of Nixion, in 1848. The deed had not been recorded until 1846.

The defendants alleged on the trial (in June, 1860, before the war,) that the deed was lost, and offered a certified copy of its registration, as to its contents, and also as evidence of its existence. The plaintiffs insisted that this deed was a forgery, and made affidavit to that effect, on information and belief, under the statute of Texas. Objection was made by plaintiffs' counsel to the admission of the registration in evidence, but the objection was overruled by the Court, and the evidence allowed. Defendants also introduced evidence to show that the plaintiff had made declarations concerning the transfer to Shelby by her father, which estopped her from now asserting the contrary; to which defendants objected, but which was allowed. Various other objections were made to the defendants' evidence by plaintiffs, but the Court overruled them, and allowed all the facts so discovered to go to the jury.

The trial resulted in a verdict for the defendants, and upon their exceptions taken to the ruling of the Court and its instructions to the Jury, the plaintiffs bring the case to this Court, and insist that, in the first place, no declarations of the plaintiff could estop her from asserting title, inasmuch as she was a *femme covert*, and could not by any written instrument alienate title vested in her, without complying with the statutory provision requiring that a married woman shall be examined separate and apart from her husband concerning the conveyance, and shall have explained to her the effect it is to have upon her rights of property; much less could any declarations made in the hearing of the witness, made by the plaintiff, without knowledge on her part as to their effect upon her legal rights, and without knowledge of the legal import of her language, estop her from asserting the contrary and claiming title.

As to the question of the admission of the certified copy of the registration, it is insisted that the registration is not the highest secondary evidence of the fact proposed to be proven by it, and it was therefore not competent. These were the main questions, except that the plaintiffs objected to the manner in which defendants' counsel below was sustained in his argument to the jury that the registration and the proof of the plaintiffs' declarations, together with the notarial certificate, were high presumptive evidence of the delivery of the deed by Nixion, and the consummation of the conveyance.

The defendants reply that the question of conveyance by a *femme covert* does not arise in the case. If the plaintiff's father conveyed the property in his lifetime, the legal estate passed from him down to the defendants, and there was nothing left for the plaintiffs to convey.

As to the question of secondary evidence, the defendants say that the English rule is the settled law of Texas; that there are no degrees in secondary evidence. Any evidence of that character tending to show the fact to be proven is competent so far as it goes; and what its weight shall be is for the jury to say. The Courts of Texas have invariably held, in respect to lost instruments, that *bona fide* diligence is all that is necessary, and the order of proof is immaterial, and the quantum of diligence depends upon the circumstances of each case. The same rules hold that the confessions of the grantor were admissible evidence. It was, therefore, perfectly competent for the Court to admit the certified copy of the last deed in evidence, or any parol evidence of its existence and contents. The certified copy of the deed by the register was as high evidence as the record itself would be, and as the original could not be produced, being lost, the copy was admissible as secondary evidence.

The brief of the plaintiffs is made in the name of Reverdy Johnson, and submitted without argument. The attorney of record cannot take the oath.

Judge Paschal argues the case in behalf of the defendants.

By the Court, Mr. Justice Field delivering the opinion:

The State of Texas has provided by her legislation, as has been done in other States, a system for the registry of deeds and conveyances affecting the title of real property, and in connection with it, has modified in some particulars the rule of the common law with respect to the proof of their execution, when produced in the course of legal proceedings. One of her statutes enacts that every such instrument, when duly acknowledged and recorded pursuant to laws in force at the time, shall be admitted in evidence without proof of its execution, if the party desiring its introduction file it among the papers of the suit three days before the commencement of the trial, and give notice of the filing to the opposite party, unless such opposite party, or some one for him, shall, within one day after notice, file an affidavit that he believes the instrument to be forged. The same statute enacts that when a party shall file an affidavit of the loss of the recorded instrument, or his inability to procure the original, a certified copy of the record shall be admitted in like manner as the original.

This latter provision does not dispense with the proof which is exacted when the original instrument is filed, in case an affidavit alleging a belief of its forgery is made; it only allows the certified copy to take the place of the original, when that is lost or cannot be procured. It was not intended to give to the copy produced under such circumstances greater weight than to the original itself. To avail himself, therefore, of the statute, the party must, in all cases, file, as therein prescribed, the original, or the copy from the record, and give notice of the filing; and even then the statutory proof will be insufficient, if the affidavit alleging a belief of its forgery be made. Such affidavit being filed, the party relying upon the deed must make proof of its execution with all its essential formalities, as required by the rule of the common law.

The Court below held otherwise, and instructed the Jury in substance that the affidavit with respect to the deed under which the defendants claimed in this case, only laid the foundation upon which she might introduce evidence to sustain the charge, and to show that such deed was in fact a forgery, and refused an instruction as requested; that under these circumstances it devolved upon the defendants to show the due execution of the instrument.

The ruling of the Court in this particular was clearly erroneous. The plaintiff contesting the validity of the deed was at liberty to show that it was a forgery, without a previous affidavit of his belief on the subject. The affidavit was only required to meet the notice under the statute, that the adverse party intended to rely upon the statutory proof.

No attempt was made to meet the requirements of the common law in the proof of the deed. The affidavits of its loss only negatived upon information and belief, its possession by some of the defendants. Its possession by some of them was consistent with every averment made. The defendants relied alone upon the copy from the record, and the Court erroneously held that such cops was sufficient.

We might rest our decision here, but it is proper to notice another ruling of the Court below to prevent its repetition on a second trial. The proof of the execution of the deed necessarily involved proof of its delivery. The evidence offered, so far as appears by the record, shows that the grantor never parted with its possession, except as may be inferred from the fact of its registry. And the grantee testified that he never knew of its existence until after the death of the grantor, among whose papers it was found; and that he never claimed any interest in the property. Yet the Court instructed the jury that as there was no contest of creditors against the deed the instrument was binding whether delivered or not. In this instruction there was also clear error. The delivery of a deed is essential to the transfer of title. It is the final act, without which all other formalities are ineffectual. To constitute such delivery the grantor must part with the possession of the deed or the right to retain it. Its registry by him is entitled to great consideration on this point, and might, perhaps, justify, in the absence of opposing evidence, a presumption of delivery. But here any such presumption is repelled by the attendant and subsequent circumstances. Here the registry was, of course, made without the assent of the grantee, as he had no knowledge of the existence of the deed, and the property it purported to convey always remained in the possession and under the control of the grantor. (Jackson vs. Phipps, 12 John., 419; Same vs. Leek, 12 Wend., 105; Maynard vs. Maynard, 10 Mass., 456; Wiggins vs. Lusk, 12 Ill., 132; Roosvelt vs. Carow, 6 Barb. 124; Washburn on Real Property, 2 vol., 581.)

The judgment of the District Court must be reversed, and the case remanded for a new trial; and it is so ordered.

Examination of Students in the Law Department of the New-York University.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—JUNE 6.

Present—G. G. Barnard, P. J., and Clerke and Sutherland, J. J.

Ordered that Nelson Smith, Hamilton W. Robinson and Charles A. Rapallo, counsellors of this Court, be appointed a Committee to attend the examination of the Senior Class of the Law Department of the University of the City of New-York, to commence in the University on Monday, the 11th day of June inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Court.

WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

Injunction—Important Question to the Mercantile Community as to the Use of Names on Signs.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 7.

Before Judge John R. Brady.

Wm. Gale, Jr., vs. Patrick Ford, Wm. J. Behan and —— Tupper.—The plaintiff in this action is the successor of the firm of Wm. Gale & Son, who for a long time were engaged in the selling of silver ware at the corner of Broadway and Broome-street.

About the 1st of January the firm was dissolved and the business continued by the plaintiff, who removed from the corner of Broome-street to a store under the Metropolitan Hotel.

While the firm of Wm. Gale & Son were in business, Patrick Ford and Wm. J. Behan, two of the defendants in this action, were in their employ as salesmen, and while with them made many acquaintances and brought a great many customers to the store. On the 1st of January last the defendants entered into a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the jewelry and silver-ware business. They leased the store No. 600 Broadway, on the corner of Houston-street, and put up their signs, Ford, Tupper & Behan, and in order to indicate to their friends that they had formerly been with the firm of Wm. Gale & Son, they added, "Ford and Behan, formerly with Wm. Gale & Son."

The plaintiff objected to this, and obtained an injunction restraining the defendants from using the words "Wm. Gale & Son," on the ground that the public would be induced to believe that the store was that of "Wm. Gale & Son."

The matter came up on an order obtained by the defendants, ordering the plaintiff to show cause why the injunction should not be dissolved.

The defendants contend that the injunction should be dissolved on the grounds:

I. The injunction is irregular on its face, in that it is mandatory in its terms and requires the performance of an act; and

II. The equities of the complaint being specially denied, the Court is bound to dissolve the injunction without inquiry into the merits.

Counsel for the plaintiff replied at length, contending that the sign was of such a character as to prejudice the plaintiff in his business, and also that the damage done to him could not be recompensed except by injunction.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision. Paris G. Clark for the plaintiff. Elbridge T. Gerry and Ambrose Monell for the defendants.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JUNE 6.

By Justice McCunn.

Andrew Roock vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; motion granted. Nathaniel E. Brown vs. Jason W. Hardy, &c.; order granted. The Congregation Shaaer Hasehmoin vs. Wm. Holliday; order granted. Henry Welchs vs. Thomas B. Smith; order granted. Seabrook vs. Hecker; order granted. Joseph Howard, Jr., vs. John M. Freeman, &c.; motion denied. The Same vs. The Same; same decision. John M. Webb vs. Michael Putzel; order granted. George W. Bogert vs. George Elliott; motion granted.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Presiding-Justice BARNARD, and CLERKE and INGRAHAM, J. J.—Enumerated causes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 15, 17, 18, 19, 22, 224, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held on the third floor of Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-street, by Justice POTTER. Court opens at 10 A. M. Demurrers Nos. 11, 20. Issues of law and fact Nos. 191, 182, 204, 177, 178, 183, 186, 188, 193, 195, 196, 197, 198, 201, 202, 206, 208, 209.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice MULLEN.—Short causes Nos. 2389, 2555, 1313, 2789, 1751, 2793, 2647, 1797, 2653, 2803, 1115, 1997, 2949, 2957, 3019, 3047, 2709, 2937, 3021. Circuit—*Part II.*—Held by Justice GROVER, on the second floor of Nos. 71 and 73 Duane-street.—Short causes Nos. 2754, 2450, 2734, 2672, 2682, 1934, 2242, 2954, 3002, 3012, 1806, 2936.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice INGRAHAM. Calendar called at 12 o'clock. Nos. 72, 88, 92, 120, 127, 136½. The call commences at No. 139.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Held by Justice MONELL.—Court opens at 11 A. M. Nos. 2159, 1595, 1799, 2165, 1317, 2221, 2349, 2819, 2327, 2351, 885, 1771, 2052, 1217, 1749.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Held by Judge DALY.—Adjourned to Monday next for want of jurors. *Part II.*—Held by Judge BRADY.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Nos. 1400, 1604, 1607, 1608, 1585, 525, 1559, 940, 1116, 1582, 48, (Equity cause,) 1526, 1117, 1429, 950.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

John Smith, indicted for grand larceny of money, was tried and convicted of petit larceny. On the 30th of May, Smith was standing in the liquor-store of John T. Lester, No. 534 Broadway, and, while the barkeeper was engaged in conversation with some person, he stretched his hand over the counter and snatched from the drawer money amounting to $34. He was remanded for sentence.

James G. Taylor, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on the charge of shooting Roundsman John McCullough on the 25th of February, was tried and convicted. On the night in question the prisoner, who was at the time a policeman in the Twentieth Precinct, went into the Station-house, took off his shield and buttons, and, handing them to the officer in charge at the desk, said that he resigned his office as a Police officer. This transaction, it was supposed, had been superinduced by Roundsman McCullough reporting the prisoner for neglect of duty. After this resignation, Taylor went out, and shortly after met the roundsman, told him he should be revenged for what he had done, and, taking out a pistol, fired a shot at McCullough, which took effect in his head, directly behind his ear. After this dastardly and cowardly act, the prisoner ran away, but was pursued by Officer Jay Moreness and McCullough, the wounded man, who caught him and conveyed him back to the station-house. The ball was subsequently extracted from the roundsman's head by Dr. F. N. Otis. The Jury in this case were out about twenty minutes, and on their return rendered a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. He was remanded for sentence.

Thos. Jones pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, having, on the 21st of May, tendered in payment for a store, at No. 337 West Thirty-first-street, a promissory note for $155, payable at the Ninth National Bank, and signed by James Casey. Patrick Malone, the person who sold the store, discovered the signature to be a forgery, and had Jones arrested. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Nestor Masse, indicted for an attempt at rape upon the person of Mrs. Adeline Nichols, of No. 261 West Houston-street, in the store No. 236 West Houston-street, on the 18th of May, pleaded guilty of an assault, and was sent to the City Prison for thirty days.

Mary Whalen pleaded guilty of an attempt at grand larceny, having, on the 30th of May, stolen some dresses from Mrs. Jane E. Brue, No. 9 West Twenty-fourth-street, of the value of $300. Mary said Mrs. Brue had not paid her the wages due to her, she had taken the things in security for the payment. Mary, it appeared, was a chambermaid, and would have been content if she could have got her wages for her work. She was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Octavio Calzado Duany pleaded guilty of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, having on the 1st of May entered the premises No. 52 New Bowery, belonging to Nicholas Hogan, and stolen therefrom bills of exchange and Treasury notes of varied values, amounting in all to $15,447 71. Most of the property was recovered. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Assistant District-Attorney Hutchings for the people.

The Grand Jury have taken a recess till Monday.

The Court will probably finish up its business and adjourn for the term next Thursday.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Thomas Gardner—grand larceny.
The People vs. Thos. Sullivan and Jas. Murphy—grand larceny.
The People vs. James Hand—grand larceny.
The People vs. George Thompson—grand larceny.
The People vs. James Goodwin—grand larceny.
The People vs. Thomas Costello—grand larceny of money.
The People vs. John Leddy and Thos. Barker—grand larceny of money.
The People vs. Jacob B. Terhune—petit larceny.
The People vs. Richard B. V. Varick—grand larceny.
The People vs. James Taylor—burglary third degree.
The People vs. John Harrington and Timothy Flynn—burglary third degree.
The People vs. Aaron Jennings—assault and battery and felony.
The People vs. John Edwards—attempt at rape.
The People vs. Thomas Gardner—assault and battery and felony.
The People vs. Richard Shelton—grand larceny.
The People vs. Henry Nichol—receiving stolen goods.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 7, 1866.

$50,000	U. S. 6s,'81..C.	106⅞	100	Quicksilver	52
150,000	U.S.6s5-20s,C.'62	102¾	50	do 2d call	51¼
2,000	do	102¾	625	New-York Cen	98
50,000	do 2d call	102¾	400	do s30	97
6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s C.'65	102⅝	400	do	98⅜
35,000	do	102⅝	300	do	98⅜
3,000	do	102⅛	500	do b3	98⅜
4,000	do	102⅛	500	do 2d call s30	97
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	96	200	do	97¼
2,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s First Ser.	102¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts	83½
			100	do	83⅜
76,000	do 2d Ser	102¾	50	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	210
5,000	do	102⅝	25	Erie R	63
500	do Third Ser.	102⅝	200	do	62⅝
10,000	do	102⅝	200	do	62⅞
5,000	N. Car. 6s	82	800	do	62⅞
2,000	Missouri 6s	79	600	do	62⅞
6,000	Tenn. 6s,'90	91	1800	do	62⅞
6,000	Brooklyn City 6s,		200	do s10	62⅞
	Water Loan	94	100	do 2d call	62⅝
40,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¾	2100	Reading R.	108⅜
10,000	do b30	28	100	do b3	108⅝
10,000	do b5	28	200	Mich. Cen. R.	108
10,000	do 2d call b30	28⅜	1200	Mich. S. & N. I.	79
50,000	do s30	28⅝	500	do	79⅛
30,000	O. & M. Pr. C.	80	100	do b10	79⅝
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	74	100	do b10	79
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Pr.	81	600	Ill. Cen. R.	120⅛
5	Metropol. Bank	122	200	do	120⅛
54	Cen. N. Bank	107	200	do s15	120⅛
13	Am. Ex. Bank	112⅝	100	do 2d call s15	120⅛
150	Phenix Bank	104	100	do	121
100	Penn. Coal	142	200	Chic. & N. W.	30¼
100	Cum. Coal P.	46	1000	do	30½
500	Wilkesbarre Coal	54	200	do	30⅝
271	West. U. Tel.	60⅝	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	60¼
30	West. U. Tel. Rus.		500	do	60⅞
	Extension	107½	3600	do	60¾
500	Mariposa Min. Pr.	24¼	200	do b3	61
200	Spruce H. C.	4	200	Cleve. & Tol.	104¼
1100	Boston W. P.	50	100	P., F. W. & C.	97
200	Canton Co.	59¾	25	New-Jersey C.	116¼
50	Spring M. Coal	39			

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$33,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s Sec. Ser.	102¾	200	Erie R	62¾
			200	do	62⅝
50,000	O. & M. Cer.	28¾	100	do s3	62¾
100	Cum. Coal P.	45¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	79
100	Quick. Min.	51¼	100	Ill. Central R.	120¾
100	Boston Water P. b30	50¼	300	Chic. & N. W.	30¾
100	N. Y. Central	97⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	60⅝
200	Hudson R. R.	110½	100	do b30	61
500	Reading R.	108⅝	500	do	60⅝

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	US.6s.5-20s.C.'62	102½	51	N. Y. Cen	97
20,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s		50	do	97⅝
	First Ser.	102⅝	400	do	98
5,000	do 3d Ser.	102⅝	100	do s30	97
5,000	Missouri 6s	79	200	do s30	96⅝
50,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	28⅝	100	do	98
100	Cum. Coal Pr.	45¾	400	Erie R.	62⅝
200	do	45½	200	do	62⅝
100	West. U. Tel.	61⅛	200	Reading R.	109⅛
100	do s10	61	200	do b10	109⅛
100	do b10	61⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	79⅛
100	do	61⅛	300	Ill. Cen.	121
100	Mariposa Pref.	24½	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	83⅞
100	Boston W. P.	50	200	Chi. & N. W.	30⅝
200	do	49⅛	100	Chi. & N. W. P.	61⅛

100	do	49	300	Chic. & R. I.	[illegible]
800	do 2d call	49½	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
200	do b30	50	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P.	55
100	Mich. Cen. R.	108½			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Canton Co.	60½	600	Reading R.	109⅛
100	do b10	60⅝	500	do s3	109⅛
100	Boston W. P.	50	600	M. S. & N. I. R.	78¾
200	do	50½	500	do b3	78⅝
200	Cum. Coal	46	1200	do s3	78¾
200	Spruce Hill C. b3	4½	200	do b10	79⅛
200	Quicksilver s3	51½	600	do	79⅜
200	Mar. Min. Pr. s3	24½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	120
200	West. U. Teleg'h	60⅝	200	do	120½
200	do b3	60⅝	600	Clev. & Pitts	83⅜
200	New-York Cen.	98⅜	400	do b3	83⅜
400	do	98⅜	200	Chi. & R. I.	93
100	do b3	98⅜	100	do c	92⅝
700	Erie R. b3	63	100	do b3	93
2200	do	63	800	Chi. & N. W. P.	61⅛
400	do s3	62⅞	400	do s3	61⅛
800	do c	63	200	do b10	61⅝
1200	do	63			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Canton Co.	60⅜	200	M. S. & N. I.	78⅝
100	do b5	60½	100	do b30	79
200	do b3	60½	200	do s3	78¾
200	N. Y. Central	97¾	200	Cleve. & Pitts b10	83½
100	do s3	97¾	200	Chi. & R. I.	93
1400	Erie Railroad	62½	100	do s3	92⅞
300	do c	62⅜	100	P. F. W. & C.	96⅜
300	do	62⅜	100	do s30	96
280	do s3	62½	100	Chic. & N. W. P.	60⅝
500	do	62¼	100	do b10	60⅜
400	do c	62½	100	do s3	60⅝
300	Reading R. s30	108½			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$20,000	Ohio & Miss. C.	28⅜	1400	Erie R.	62¾
10,000	do b3	28¾	500	do	62⅞
100	Canton Co	60⅛	800	do	63
100	do s3	60¼	1300	do s3	63
100	Boston W. P. b15	49½	1400	do	63⅛
100	do	49½	500	do b30	63⅛
200	do b15	49¾	800	do s3	63⅜
300	do b15	50	500	do b10	63⅛
200	Spruce Hill C s3	4½	3900	do s3	63¼
300	do	4¼	1200	do	63⅜
200	do b3	4½	400	do	63⅛
200	Western U. Tel.	61¾	500	do s3	63⅛
200	do s3	61⅝	2100	do	63⅛
100	do	61⅝	500	Chic. & N. W.	31
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	98⅛	400	do s3	30⅞
100	do s2	98⅛	400	do b3	31
100	do s60	96	200	do b10	31
200	do	98⅛	200	do	31⅛
200	Hudson R.	111	300	C. & N. W. P.	61⅛
1200	Reading R.	109⅛	200	do s3	61⅛
200	M. So. & N. I.	79⅛	200	do b5	61⅝
200	do b5	79⅛	500	do	61⅝
1200	Cleve. & Pitts	83⅛	100	do b15	61½
2100	do b3	83⅜	300	do b3	61⅛
500	do b10	83⅜	400	do s3	61⅛
400	do s5	83⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	97¼
6400	do s3	83⅜			

THURSDAY, June 7—P. M.

The price of Gold gave way 1@1½ ℔ cent. this forenoon, ranging 144@143½, as against 145 last night, and 146 on Tuesday night, and there was a further fall to 142½ in the afternoon. The favorable tone of the English news yesterday appeared to make more impression on the market, notwithstanding some talk on the Street of another considerable export of Gold on Saturday. Exchange on London, 111¼, and on Paris, 5 francs 7½c. to the dollar, at three days' sight. There is not much doing in 60 days' sight on either point: London, 109⅞ ℔ cent.

The further and latest particulars of the *Africa's* news, published in the morning papers, give both the financial and political advices increased importance. The official paper of the French Government formally announces the Congress to take place between the great Powers, and the Paris Bourse indicates, by its decided rise in a few days from 63.15 to 65.87 for the *Rente*, a substantial reassurance in the public mind on the question of impending war. The Bourse closed buoyant on Saturday night, May 26. The Bank of France gained $4,000,000 in Gold during the week. The Liverpool market closed much better on Saturday. In London the improvement is not yet so decided as it no doubt will be on the further receipts of Gold from this side.

The market for Money is 6 ℔ cent to the Brokers, a good supply and only a moderate employment. The Government Securities, Gold-bearing, are advancing, the 5-20s of 1862 rather taking the lead in both price and demand, owing to the inquiries and purchases for transmission abroad. The long 6 ℔ cents of 1881 are 109⅞@110. They have advanced from 108@108½ since the upward turn in Gold, on the prospect of a liberal premium on the 3 ℔ cent. Gold coupon due July 1. The same feeling has added to the firmness of the old 5 ℔ cents of 1871 and 1874, coupons due July 1, and the 10-40 5 ℔ cents, coupon due 1st September, are also in steady request at 96 ℔ cent.

The 15th of June Coupon on the Second Series of the 7.30 Currency Bonds will be paid on Friday of next week, and will draw out of the Treasury $10,950,000, or 3.65 ℔ cent. on $300,000,000.

On the opening of the Stock Exchange, this morning, a number of rumors of Bank failures, here and at Washington, were in circulation; all, we soon discovered, originating in a special dispatch to the *Tribune* that another of the Washington Banks was "rumored" in trouble last night. The dispatch itself was a blunder. No trouble of the sort is confirmed from Washington, but on the contrary it is emphatically denied this morning, and even if the Bank mentioned had failed, it has no correspondence or relations in this City to be affected by it. The New-York account of the concern, such as it is, is known to be on the right side, and this account is not kept with the Banking house whose name was mixed up with this morning's rumor. The market for the Railways was partially depressed by the rumor, and there was quite a full disposition through the early dealings to put out *short* contracts, as well as to make sales for prompt delivery. The general list was also affected by the very unsettled dealings in Erie shares, which went from 65⅛@63⅞, the extreme top and closing sales of yesterday, to 62⅞@61½ ℔ cent., the price subsequently recovering to 62½ ℔ cent. The North Western Shares continued in fair request; Illinois Central was higher, and New-York Central and Michigan Southern comparatively weak. The advance in Northwest Preferred is not, as far as we can learn, on the prospect of a June dividend, but on the improved traffic and finances of the road and the rapid progress making with its new Iowa connection, (to come under a perpetual lease to the Northwest Company,) all of which, we learn from one of the Directors of the concern, strengthens the hope of a permanent resumption of regular dividends on the Preferred Stock by next December. The advance in the forenoon on shares is, of course, more of an exclusive speculative nature.

In the afternoon the Stock markets all recovered from the depression in the morning and there was a strong speculative feeling again shown for a June upward movement on the Railways. The Government Securities continued firm to the close of the day. The temper of the Gold Room was weaker than at any time since the receipt of the *Africa's* news.

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	96	96	Northwest	30⅝	31¼
U. S. 5-20s	102½	102⅝	N. West Pref.	60⅝	61½
U. S. 7.30s	102½	102½	Rock Island	93	93
N. Y. Central	98⅜	98⅜	Fort Wayne	97⅛	97⅛
Erie	63⅜	62⅞	Cumb'land Coal	46	45⅞
Hudson	111	111	Quicksilver	51⅞	51⅞
Reading	109⅛	109⅛	Mariposa	12	12
Mich. Southern	79⅜	79⅛	Mariposa Pref.	24	24
Illinois Central	120	121⅛	Canton	60⅛	60⅛
Pittsburgh	83⅝	83⅝	Ohio Certificates	28⅜	28⅜
Tennessee 6s	91¼	91	American Gold	145	142
Missouri 6s	79¾	79	Bills on London	109¾	109⅝

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	American Exchange	113
Manhattan	132	Bank of the Republic	114
Merchants'	110	Metropolitan	122
Mechanics'	118	People's	119
America	139	Continental	100
Phœnix	107	St. Nicholas	104
National	107	Atlantic	103½
Merchants' Exchange	115	Central National	106
Seventh Ward	106½	First National	206
State of New York	105	Fourth National	103¾
Commerce	110½	Ninth National	111
Ocean	98		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	97	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	99
Erie 1st mort., 1876	99	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	97
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	92	Gal. & Chi. 2d mort.	92
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69	102	Chic. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M., s. f. '85	103½	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	97
Harlem 3d mort., '68	95	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Mich. C. 1st M. 8 ℔ c., '82	108½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d	94½
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	88	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	82½
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	75
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℔ c.	95½	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	58
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	95	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	80	Chi. & Alt. Income	86½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	74	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	86
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	92	Peninsula R. R. bonds	70
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	91
Chi. & N. W. Ex. B.	77	McGregor Wes. 1st M.	84½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	85		

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,595,376 75, including for Customs, $313,000; Gold notes, $228,000. Payments, $2,408,561 37. Balance, $86,414,532 41.

The *Journal of Commerce* has the following item about the withdrawal of the old local bank paper of the country after the 1st July:

"We have heard of a very clever dodge by which the State bank issues will be kept going after the 1st of July. Any *bank* which pays out such bills after that date must pay a tax on the same of 10 ℔ cent. But an "agent" proposes to receive them of all the banks for redemption; *he* will pay them out again without subjecting himself to any tax, and thus they may keep on their rounds until they are worn out, without being once subjected to the tax. If any one can suggest a plan to improve upon this, he can go to the head."

If such a dodge be really contemplated, it would be well for the people to forestall it by refusing *all* local bank notes after the 1st July; or, even in advance, where the notes have no regular par redemption in New-York. No sound local bank can afford to pay the Federal tax of 10 ℔ cent. a year on their circulation and put it out in a fair and legitimate way, and any other sort of bank deserves to have its notes refused even on suspicion. The purpose of the tax, as well as the purpose of the National Banking system, is to complete the good work of uniformity and unquestioned security in the paper currency of the whole country.

It is announced that Mr. ROBERT H. GALLAGHER will, to-morrow night, open a new Commercial and Financial News Room in Nos. 2 and 4 West Twenty-fourth-street, adjoining the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The Room will be open as an evening resort for news to all parties connected with Trade, Money and Stock and Gold transactions.

Earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, exclusive of the Eastern Division of the La Crosse Railroad:

1865—Jan. 1 to May 1	$386,882	
Month of May	203,018	—$589,900
1866—January to May	$506,725	
Month of May	245,511	— 752,236
Increase 1866		$162,336

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS.—Interest at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, payable in GOLD by the State of California, free of Government tax. For sale by FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 7, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 2 bbls. Ashes, 9,321 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bbls. and 1,200 bags Corn Meal, 450 bushels Wheat, 53,102 bushels Corn, 1,575 bushels Malt, 7 bbls. Pork, 47 pkgs. Cut Meats, 7 pkgs. Lard, 120 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $7 50@$7 75 for Pots, and $14 75@$15, nominally, for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is inactive, but steady. Java at 25c.@26c., Native Ceylon at 21c.@23c., Maracaibo at 18c.@21c., Laguayra at 18c.@20c., Rio at 15c. @20c., and St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c., cash, in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Is held with much firmness, but is in less urgent request, the main inquiry being from spinners. Middlings have been quoted at from 37c. @40c., chiefly within the range, ℔ lb. Sales since our last, 1,500 bales, against receipts of 2,173 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	8,075
Receipts since June 1, 1866	8,482
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	343,170
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1865	772,968
Exports since Sept. 1, 1865	461,082

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report, to-day, has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 25c.; Laconia E, 21c.; Laconia O, 23½c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 37½c.; Hope, 28c.; Masonville, 32½c. Prints—Garner & Co., 21c.; Amoskeag, 18½c.; Freeman, 16½c.; Wamsutta, 15½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 87½c. @$1 05; Empress Trail, $2 15; Myer's I X L, in good demand. Corsets—Thomson's French Woven, B B, $12@$13, gold; Thomson's French Woven, C C, $11 50 to $12 50. Shirts—J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 450, $37 50; J. W. L. Standard Dress, No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron and Garote No. 1, Extra, No. 20 Enameled and Silver Corrugated, $16 to $35; Goldsmith's Patent Enameled Garote, $20—less 10 per cent. Magic Ruffles—No. 3, $7 75; No. 4, $8 50; No. 6, $10; home made. No. 3, $5 50; No. 7, $7 50; No. 9, $14 50. Ticks—Hampden C C, 30c.; Thorndike, 32½c. Stripes Haymaker, 29c.; Eagle, 25c.

EGGS—Have been in good demand at full, and, in some instances, firmer prices, the market closing less buoyantly. We quote: State and Jersey, 21c.@22c.; Ordinary Western, 19c.@20c.; Western, by express, 20c.@21c.; Canada, 19c.@20c., ℔ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request at lower and drooping prices. Sales since our last, 6,100 bbls., including common to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 10@$8 25; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 15@$10, chiefly at $8 20@$8 80; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands at $9 25@$10, ℔ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 10	@$8 25
Extra State	8 15	@10 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 30	@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	9 25	@10 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 10	@14 50
Extra Genesee	10 00	@14 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	12 00	@17 50

Southern Flour is dull and drooping. Sales since our last 350 bbls., in lots, at $10 75@$12 for poor to good, and $12 10@$17 25 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is declining. Sales, 300 bbls. Extra at $9 10@$14 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, including Superfine at $6@$6 75 ℔ bbl.; sales 120 bbls. Corn Meal continues inactive at $4 25 for Western, $4 35@$4 45 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 60@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Sales 150 bbls.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties are inactive. The stock of domestic Apples being very small, and the quality poor, prices are nominal. Strawberries are arriving freely. We quote: Russetts, Roxbury, $6 50@$7; Russetts, Golden, $4 50@$6, Apples, common, $2@$3, Cranberries, choice, $12@$15; Cranberries second grades, $6@$9 ℔ bbl. Strawberries, ℔ quart box, 15c.@25c. Dried Apples are quiet in consequence of an increasing supply of berries and other kinds of fruits now in season. Peaches are in good request, and prime are scarce. Other fruits are little changed. Dried Apples, new, 19c.@20c.; Peaches, Southern, peeled, 32c.@34c.; Peaches, unpeeled, halves, 20c.@22c.; Peaches, unpeeled, quarters, 16c.@19c.; Cherries, new pitted, 50c.@52c.; Blackberries, 40c.@42c.; Raspberries, 45c.@50c.; Plums, 32c.@33c. ℔ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, and prime parcels have been held very firmly. Sales since our last 41,000 bushels, including amber Michigan at $2 77; common to choice Milwaukee Club at $2 12@$2 23, and Amber State at $2 90 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in fair request and buoyant. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 92,000 bushels at 73c.@81c. for unsound, and 81c.@84c., for sound new mixed Western, ℔ bushel. New Oats continue in active demand, at firmer prices. We quote new Western at 55c.@60c.; old Canada, 75c. ℔ bushel; sales 56,000 bushels. Nothing new in Rye, Barley or Barley Malt. The supply of Beans is light, and higher prices are obtained. We quote: Beans, Kidneys, new, $2 50 @$2 75; Beans, Marrows, $2 40@$2 50; Beans, Mediums, $1 90@$2; Beans, Mixed parcels, $1 50@$2; Peas, Canada, $1 15@$1 20; Peas, Green Marrowfat, $1 30@$1 50 ℔ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in good demand at 60c.@90c. for poor to choice, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request, including last year's crop, at 15c.@70c., and two years' old at 80c.@30c. ℔ lb.

LATHS—Are salable and buoyant in price.

MOLASSES—Is inactive, including Porto Rico at 65c.@80c.; Cuba at 48c.@65c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, but steady, including Spirits of Turpentine, at 94c.@97c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $5@$5 25; Resin at $8@$11 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 25@$3 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate request, including Crude Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Bleached Whale at $1 45; Crude Sperm at $2.50; Unbleached do. at $2 70@$2 75; Lard Oil at $1 90@$2; Red Oil at 85c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 55@$1 59 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited demand at 26c. @26½c. for Crude, 41c.@42c. for Refined, in bond, and 55c.@57c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

POTATOES, &c.—Old Potatoes have continued in fair supply and active demand for the past week. Peach Blows are in good request, and much higher prices than are quoted have been obtained. Bermudas are scarce and higher. We quote: Mercers, $3 50 @$4 25; Jackson Whites, $3 75@$4; Buckeyes, $3@$3 25; Dyckman, $3@$3 50; Peach Blows, $4@$4 50; New Bermudas, $11@$12, ℔ bbl.; Bermuda Onions, new, $4 50@$5 ℔ bbl.; Onions, White, $2@$3 50 ℔ bbl.; Turnips, White, $5@$6 ℔ 100 bunches; Bermuda Tomatoes, $1@$1 25 ℔ crate; Green Peas, $5@$7 ℔ bbl.

POULTRY, &c.—The receipts of Poultry being light, has caused a temporary advance in prices. Turkeys and Chickens are scarce, and are more sought for than usual. We quote: Turkeys, 24c.@25c. ℔ lb.; Fowls, 24c.@25c. ℔ lb.; Spring Chickens, $1@$2 ℔ pair; Geese, $2@$2 50 ℔ pair; Ducks, $1 50@$2 ℔ pair; Pigeons, flight, $1@$1 50 ℔ dozen; English Snipe, $2 75@$3 ℔ dozen.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in active speculative demand, but at irregular prices. Sales since our last 7,100 bbls., in lots, at $30 56@$30 75 for new Mess, closing at $30 62½, regular; $29 25@$29 50 for one year old Mess; $27 25@$27 50 for new Prime Mess; $29 25@$29 50 for Thin Mess; $24 25@$24 50 for new Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 4,650 bbls. new Mess at $30 75, June delivery, sellers' option; $31 for July and August delivery, sellers' option; $31 25@$31 50, July and August delivery, buyers', ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair request, at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders, and 17c.@18½c. for Hams; sales 340 pkgs. Bacon is in demand; sales, 230 boxes at 16½c. for short-ribbed, and 15½c. for Cumberland cut, ℔ lb. Lard is quiet and heavy; sales since our last 550 tcs. and bbls. at 19½c.@22½c., ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate demand at $16@$20 50 for new Plain Mess, and $21@$24 50 for new extra do.; sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Tierce Beef is altogether nominal. Beef Hams are inactive at $30@$35 ℔ bbl. Butter is quiet and heavy at 22c.@35c. for State and 25c.@40c. for Western. Cheese is dull at 8c.@20c. ℔ lb. Messrs. SHARP & FLOYD notice the week's business in Butter and Cheese thus: "The receipts of the week are 11,062 packages. The market is dull and heavy, and trade confined to local consumption and domestic ports, which are supplied principally by selections of Western and Pennsylvania, at prices much lower than State. Our dairymen are holding for higher prices, while the bulk on the market is Western. Our quotations are nominal." We quote:

Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℔ lb	39	@40
North-River—fresh pails, ℔ lb	38	@40
Pennsylvania—fresh pails, ℔ lb	38	@40
New-York State—half firkin tubs, ℔ lb	36	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, ℔ lb	35	@38
Western—tubs	25	@28
Western—yellow, firkins, ℔ lb	30	@31
State—firkins, yellow, ℔ lb	38	@40
State—firkins, light color, ℔ lb	32	@35
New-York State—white Butter	25	@30
Western—white butter	22	@25

Cheese is in fair supply, with an active export demand, stimulated by advance in premium on gold.

Factory Dairies, ℔ lb	19½	@20½
Farm Dairies, ℔ lb	18	@20
Orange County, flat skimmed, ℔ lb	8	@10
Factory Dairies—Common, ℔ lb	15	@16
Farm Dairies—Common, ℔ lb	8	@15

SUGARS—Are in request and steady. Sales, since our last, 1,140 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅝@c.13c., and 280 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars are in good request at 14½c.@17c. ℔ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 61,000 lbs. at 20½c.@22½c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 85,000 lbs. at 11½c.@12½c.; and 35,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@13c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet, $2 26@$2 27 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been inactive. For Liverpool, the engagements included 200 tons Mahogany at 16s. ℔ ton; and by steamer, 100 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb. For Cork and orders, a bark, with Corn, at 5s. ℔ quarter. For a direct port in the British channel, a bark, with Corn, at 4s. ℔ quarter.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION,

THURSDAY, June 7, 1866.

Present—John Brice, Esq., President; Aldermen O'Brien and McGinnis.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that it stood adjourned another day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AN EASTERN FAMILY CAN ACcommodate a gentleman and wife, or a few single gentlemen, with or without board, with privilege of gas and bath, at No. 156 West 24th-st. References given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING BEtween 20th and 31st sts., would let, with board, three chambers and parlor until Oct. 1 or 1st May; this offers a good opportunity to a Southern family to escape the annoyances of crowded hotels and boarding-houses and enjoy the comforts of a private residence. Address COMFORT, Box 134 *Times* Office. References exchanged.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—By a private family living a few doors from Broadway, between Union and Madison squares; private table if required; references exchanged. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—PLEASANT rooms, with good board, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; best of reference given and required. State-st., fourth door below Henry-st., opposite Garden-st.

WEST 23D-ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let an elegant front room, bath and closets attached, with private parlor, and private table, if desired, to a gentleman and wife, or whole floor to small family; no other boarders. Address Box No. 2,793 Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ROOMS TO LET suitable for families or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 63 Henry-st.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, at No. 85 East 17th-st., near Irving-place and Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING,
AT MT. VERNON HOTEL,
Mt. Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y.
G. GOULD, Proprietor.

Families desiring good country board, plenty of fresh milk, eggs and butter from the farm attached to hotel, will please make early application and obtain the choice of new and handsomely furnished rooms; six rooms, separate from the hotel, may be engaged en suite or single; all the rooms are large and airy; terms reasonable; livery stable attached to hotel; stabling for private horses. GEO. GOULD, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOTEL,
COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.
W. C. KEYES & SON, PROPRIETORS.

This new and commodious hotel, thoroughly furnished and arranged for boarders for the Summer months, is now open. The beauty of the village, situated at the foot of Lake Otsego, the healthy location, and the facilities of communication, combine to make this a desirable Summer resort. Prices moderate.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying an elegant country seat on the Hudson River, at Cold Spring, will take a few persons to board for the Summer; the place is 10 minutes' walk from the depot, where the express trains stop; is opposite West Point, and two hours from New-York; it is unsurpassed for river view and excellence of neighborhood; the rooms are large and on the first and second floors. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A young lady and miss (sisters) in a respectable, plain but genteel family, during the months of July and August, and from one to three hours' ride from New-York, either by rail or steamboat—a private family where there are few or no other boarders—and at moderate price. Address M. WATSON, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TO LET.—A PRIVATE family having rented a large homestead for their own use, having more room than they require, will take a first-class family to board; location very pleasant and healthy; fine garden, and plenty of fruit and shade; easy access. Inquire of E. W. MANCHESTER, No. 180 Broadway, second floor.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasant residence up the Hudson; house two miles from the river, on high ground; plenty of shade; good accommodations; 80 miles from City; communication by steamboat daily. Apply personally or by letter to H. E., office of J. Hooper & Co., Room No. 4 *Times* Building, 41 Park-row, till Saturday, from 10 to 3.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ORANGE, N. J.—TWO gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated in a first-class house with excellent table; six minute's walk from Orange Valley Station; rooms large and airy; reference exchanged. Apply by letter to Box No. 3,976 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a farm-house 9 miles from Peekskill; a very pleasant and healthy location; terms moderate. Address JAMES LOUNSBURY, Jefferson Valley, Westchester County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT CENTRE MORICHES, L. I.; fine, healthy location on the Great South Bay, sixty miles from New-York; plenty of shooting, fishing and salt water bathing. For particulars address STRONG TERRY, Centre Moriches, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD—WITH A FARMER, IN a healthy location, within 40 minutes' drive from Thompson's Station, Long Island Railroad. For information, apply to No. 334 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE, 30 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, near depot. Address Box No. 56 Chappaqua, Westchester County, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED ON reasonable terms, at Danbury, Conn., for gentleman and wife. For particulars, address or apply to S. B., No. 187 Water-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—A NEW SUMMER Hotel at Essex Conn.; prices from $5 to $10 per week. Address Prof. M. A. CUMMINGS, for circular containing all particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FOUR OR FIVE single gentlemen, 45 minutes by rail or boat from the City. Call on or address Mr. CASE, No. 324 Bowery.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY FINE ACCOMODATIONS at Plainfield, N. J., five minutes from depot; terms reasonable. Apply at 110 William-st., New-York.

12 OR 15 PERSONS MAY FIND FIRST-class board in Stamford, Conn.; house situated on Summer-st.; accommodations on the premises for horses and carriages, depot within ten minutes' walk and one and a half hours' ride from the City; steamboat running every day; terms from $10 to $12 per week. Address for one week Mrs. C. T. H., Box No. 313 Stamford, Conn., or No. 218 Henry-st., New-York.

A FEW FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and first-class country board; the house is very pleasantly located, and only 10 minutes' walk from railroad depot, and 5 from steamboat wharf; references exchanged. Apply to or address Miss DEVEREUX, Broadway, near Town Hall, Flushing, L. I.

"CURDS AND CREAM."—A GENTLEMAN whose engagements keep him in the City for the most of the week, wishes to find a quiet nook where he may spend from Saturday to Monday, and whatever other leisure there may be; say within 50 miles of New-York by water or rail. Address Mr. HOSMER, No. 52 William-st.

HOBOKEN.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can obtain pleasant furnished rooms, with a strictly private family, in a most delightful and healthy neighborhood; references exchanged. Address W., Box No. 77 Hoboken Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING A PLEASANT home in the country for two or three children and nurse, can find it in a private family. Address Box No. 10 Upper Aquebogue, Long Island. American children preferred.

TO LET—EIGHT ROOMS JUST FINISHED and newly furnished, suitable for large families, at Mount Vernon, 30 minutes' ride from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire at the Mount Vernon Hotel. GEO. GOULD.

A PARTY OF ADULTS CAN BE HANDsomely accommodated on the banks of the Hudson; house has modern improvements; well shaded; fine airy rooms; easy of access by boats and cars. Address M. T. K., Box No. 163 Sing Sing Post-office.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—TWO OR three parties can have large rooms, good board, stabling for horses; ground shady, and plenty of fruit. Apply at the Beekman Manor, Tarrytown, or No. 254 Broadway, New-York.

ALL WANTING BOARD, ROOMS OR COTtages, (from $5 to $30,) can have directions immediately. N. B.—For board or boarders, address, with stamp, BOARD EXCHANGE, No. 532 Broadway.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN PROCURE excellent board in a beautiful locality on Staten Island, east side, near the ferry. Boats every hour. Terms moderate. Address W. T., Box 1,600 Post-office.

AT STAMFORD, CONN.—DELIGHTFUL rooms, with first-class table; small family; spacious grounds, good stabling; terms moderate. Inquire at No. 13 East 21st-st.

AT BATH, L. I.—ON THE SEASHORE, FOR first-class families only, newly-furnished rooms in a handsome villa; superior board; garden, stabling and bathing. Address ALKA, Bath, New-Utrecht, L. I.

WANTED—COUNTRY BOARD FOR A GENtleman and wife from July 1, within one hour's ride of New-York. Address BOARD, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD—AT THE PARSONage House, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y. Apply as above, or to CHAS. LEFLER, No. 42 Clinton-place.

BOARD IN FISHKILL—PLEASANT ACCOMmodations in a private family; $7 to 10 a week. Address P. W., Box No. 50, Fishkill, N. Y.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY MANSION, Together with ten acres of garden land, for sale on Long Island; house has all the modern improvements; only one hour's ride from New-York; five minutes' from depot, easy of access; suitable outbuildings, fruit, shrubbery, &c., &c.; beautifully laid out, and commands an extensive view; a splendid country home for any one who desires it; will be sold cheap. For particulars, address W. YOUNGBLOOD, No. 83 Nassau-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO RENT—Possession 1st of June, the house of the subscriber, corner of Highland and Essex avs., five minutes by plank walk from Valley Depot.

THE HOUSE is 44x44, built by day's work and filled in with brick; large parlors, dining-room, library, kitchen and laundry; piazza, 12x44. It is a comfortable house in Winter; it is warmed by a large furnace.

THE GROUNDS are one acre, handsomely laid out in lawn, and well planted with evergreen and shade trees; 50 dwarf pear trees, strawberry-bed, &c.

THE PRICE is $14,000 cash, or mortgage for one-half, and this is as low as the house could be built for. A small house, well located, in New-York or Brooklyn, would be taken in part payment, or a corner lot worth about $6,000.

THE LOCATION is a beautiful one, fine views and drives in every direction. This ridge is one of the coolest parts of Orange in Summer. Apply to A. O. VAN LENNEP, No. 54 Cedar-st., up stairs, or J. S. OTIS, at H. B. Claflin & Co.'s, corner of Church and Worth sts., or on the premises. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. 11½ A. M., 2½, 3½, 4½, 5½ and 6½ P. M.

GEO. W. SIMMONS JR.,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 86 Broadway, New-York.

Purchase, sale, leasing, exchange, care and management of real estate. Prompt collection of rents, dividends and interest. Investments made.

References—Messrs. Slade & Colby, Geo. F. Noyes, Esq., Rev. H. W. Bellows, D. D., Messrs. F. Skinner & Co., Charles E. Strong, Esq., Messrs. Carpenter, Vail & Fuller.

FOR SALE.

At Rye, Westchester County, new cottage, with five acres of land, laid out by an eminent landscapist in lawn, kitchen garden, fruit and ornamental trees, unsurpassed inland and marine views, splendid bathing, boating, fishing and driving.

Also, magnificent building sites of from one to ten acres, with water fronts and bathing beaches; steamboat dock on property.

Apply to J. H. WAINWRIGHT, No. 37 Wall-st.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—An elegant country seat at Fishkill, on the Hudson, furnished throughout complete, and unsurpassed in all respects for its size. (10 acres;) possession can be had at once, if desired. Apply for further particulars to HOMER MORGAN, Esq.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country residences on the Hudson, situated in a very commanding position, nearly opposite West Point, affording a magnificent view of the Highlands, river and surrounding country. The place was fitted up by the present owner for his own occupancy; the house is a very superior one, in fine order, large, containing over 20 rooms, and has all the modern improvements, gas, furnace, hot and cold water, &c.; the building is three stories and basement, with observatory and wide piazza front and rear; it stands in a splendid natural grove of three acres; the walks and drives are tastefully laid out, no expense having been spared to render them good and substantial; the grounds and garden are well supplied with a choice variety of ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; also, large carriage-house; ice-house filled, &c. The location is at an eligible distance to fine schools, churches and stores, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The furniture can be purchased with the property, if desired; possession given immediately. Apply to T. DAVENPORT, No. 203 Greenwich-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN THE TOWN of Yonkers, a first-class two-story attic and basement house, 50x40 feet, situate on Locust Hill-av., Yonkers, five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing and railroad depot. The house is conveniently arranged, finished in modern style, and with modern improvements, viz.: gas, hot and cold water throughout, water-closets, bath-room and all the conveniencies of a first-class City residence; inclosed piazza, large conservatory, 50 feet long, connected with the house. There are also on the premises a large stable, with stalls for eight horses and two cows, coach-house, workshop, coachman's house, wood and coal house. The grounds are handsomely improved and planted with evergreens and ornamental trees. The house was built in the most substantial manner, and without regard to expense, and is in every respect one of the most desirable residences in the town of Yonkers. For further particulars and permit to see premises, apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—THE DEsirable country seat known as the Valley Farm, delightfully situated on the Raritan River, about 2½ miles from New-Brunswick, N. J., containing about 200 acres choice farming land, fine large mansion and grounds, lawn, shade trees, &c., &c.; farmer's house, ice-house, (filled,) carriage-house, large barn and out-houses, hennery, large garden, graperies, &c., &c.; with choice varieties of fruits; a never-failing stream through the entire length of the farm; location for health, convenience and variety of scenery unsurpassed; neighborhood and society unexceptionable; one hour's ride from New-York. Apply to DAVID MARTIN, No. 75 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, about 4 miles from Sag Harbor, on the Bay, containing 85 acres, over one-half under cultivation, the balance wood; a shore front of nearly a quarter of a mile; all the buildings new about six years ago; house contains 11 rooms; barn and carriage-house, hennery, wood and ice-houses; bathing, fishing, gunning, clamming on your own premises; the house is about 300 feet from the water, elevation about 30 feet, commanding a fine view of Sag Harbor and the Bay; a fine location for hotel or private boarding-house; several hundred loads of seaweed come up on the premises through the year—manure for the whole farm. Photographic views and all information by inquiring of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Cheap for cash.

FARM FOR SALE CONTAINING 92 1-2 acres, 2½ miles from Tarrytown and 1 mile from Unionville station on Harlem Railroad, 28 miles from New-York; comfortable farm-house, good barn and all necessary outbuildings; land lies beautifully, is very productive and has on it unsurpassed building sites; 14½ acres in first-class timber; well watered, and in good fence for farming purposes; blooded stock, farming implements, crops, &c., &c., to go with the farm, and all at a fair valuation for the land alone. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—IN the beautiful town of Bethlehem, Penn. House is delightfully located, large and well-finished; has water and gas, two hot-air furnaces, &c., &c. Grounds are tastefully laid out, handsomely shaded; fine vegetable garden, fruits, &c.; cold grapery, stable, gardener's house, &c. The location is healthy, and very desirable for persons having children to educate, there being in Bethlehem a young ladies' school, theological seminary, boarding school, school for boys, polytechnic college and school for young children. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID MANSION, A FEW minutes' walk from Jamaica Village, Long Island; house 60x64; barn, carriage and ice-house, &c., with every convenience; pond in front of farm-yard; 60 acres of land; great abundance of fruit; this is a good chance for a down-town business man, as he can go to Jamaica in less than one hour from James-slip, or from 34th-st. in 25 minutes. Will be sold cheap for cash. Also, a new house, 15 rooms, about 4 acres of land, near the same place; location highly respectable; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, owner, No. 89 60th-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned. House first class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter. The grounds are very fine, about 50 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees old and grand, outbuildings large and first class, grapehouses, greenhouses and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT SITUATE ON the road between Newark and Elizabeth, N. J., and about two miles from Newark; horse railroad now being built; large new dwelling-house, 15 rooms, with all modern improvements except gas; ice-house, barn, carriage-house, &c.; also on place, a nice cottage house of 8 rooms; large barn, fruit-trees in abundance, fine orchards and gardens, new fences, &c.; will be divided or sold entire. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st.

A VALUABLE BED OF CHINA CLAY, and choice farm of 116½ acres, six hours from New-York City, in Berkshire County, Mass.; excellent dwelling, two tenant-houses, extensive barns and stables, ice and wood houses filled, 200 grafted fruit trees, stock and implements new and approved kinds, steam-boiler and engine for sawing, threshing, washing clay, &c., new and in perfect order. Improved property in New-York and Brooklyn taken in part payment, and liberal terms given. Inquire of RIDER & FORD, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, SUITABLE for a gentleman's country seat, containing about 120 acres, situated on the river road, and in sight of the Hudson River, about half way between Poughkeepsie and Newburgh; landing; in the neighborhood of W. B. Astor, R. L. Pell, J. Frothingham, Dr. Taylor and other gentlemen well known in New-York City; being the property of the late Daniel Wooley. For a further description, apply to J. H. YOUNG, No. 161 Barclay-st., New-York, or No. 24 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

A VERY SUPERIOR FARM OF 100 acres, 35 miles from New-York, in New-Jersey, within a few minutes walk of railroad depot. House large, substantial and handsomely located, with beautiful lawn, containing old forest trees and ornamental shrubbery, extensive outbuildings, choice variety of fruit; land in fine order and very productive; good churches and schools in immediate vicinity. Apply to SMITH & HARDENBERGH, No. 57 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—PEREMPTORILY AND AT A sacrifice, if taken at once, a large one-story brick factory, 280x50 feet, new and very substantial, with 24 acres of land and dock on deep water, near Perth Amboy, N. J. It has cost about $80,000, but owing to a change in business will be sold as above; suitable for oil-refining, rectifying, or oil-cloth, rubber or other factory. THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 159 West 21st-st.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, ON THE Sound, the place known as the Fort Hill Farm; 44 acres of land, good house and buildings; fine water front; splendid bathing, fishing, &c.; within a few steps of the steamboat landing. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF 15 OR 20 ACRES OF garden and fruit land, with good building sites, within four minutes' walk from Newmarket depot, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad; ¾ hour's ride from New-York. For further particulars, call at No. 117 Liberty-st., N. Y., or No. 145 Railroad-av., Jersey City.

A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES AT Elizabeth for sale cheap (some furnished.) Also, farms, cottages and country seats, at low prices and near depot; one twenty-three acres, plenty fruit, good large house, &c., near New-Brunswick, for only $3,500. PETTIT & FRAZEE, No. 171 Broadway, Room No. 2.

$10,000 FOR A THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house; $7,500 for a three-story brick house; one for $6,000; all have modern improvements; immediate possession. S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

$2,500 WILL PURCHASE A FINE house, (ten rooms and cellar,) barn, &c., with eight acres of land, fruit, &c., 24 miles from New-York and near a depot. BORLAND & DRURY, No. 14 Chambers-st.

A NUMBER OF FINE RESIDENCES FOR SALE OR TO LET—In Elizabeth, Newark, Brooklyn, New-London, &c., furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. Inquire of SMITH BROTHERS, No. 139 Broadway.

$3,500 CASH, WILL BUY THE well-known hotel, No. 57 Cortlandt-st.; doing a splendid business; good reasons for selling lease and very cheap rent; rooms pay all expenses.

A GOOD CHANCE TO SECURE A LOT.—Lots on Staten Island for sale, price $50 each; $10 down, balance $10 per month. Apply to T. W. STRONG, No. 599 Broadway.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, FOR INVESTment, business property either on 6th or 8th avs., located above 10th-st. S. F. IRELAND, No. 201 Broadway.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—FOR SALE, four lots, handsomely inclosed, with substantial circular iron railing and granite posts, conspicuously situated in one of the most elegant and highly improved parts of the ground. Apply to W. H. GODDARD, No. 29 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE—TWO splendid sites for country-seats, of 25 acres each, having fine views of Long Island Sound, East River, and overlooking the villages of New-Rochelle and Mount Vernon; locations are elevated and well wooded; each plot has two never-failing springs; one parcel has a small basement cottage, with spring at the door; the other has two barns and a double basement cottage, with well; located one mile from railroad depot and steamboat landing. The premises are a part of and adjoining the farm and residence of T. A. Ronalds. Also, a plot of 11 acres, with orchard, running through from the turnpike to Pelham road. For terms, apply to T. A. RONALDS, on the premises, or to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Time of transit from New-York, 45 minutes; 7 trains daily, New-York and New-Haven Railroad.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT WEST HOboken, N. J., one mile from Hoboken; a double frame house and barn, on Palisade-av., with 17 valuable lots, fine garden, with plenty of fruit trees, beautiful view; horse cars running by the house every quarter of an hour. Apply to PAUL ED. ROBERT, Nos. 95 and 97 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TITLES GUARANTEED—A large house and 1¼ acres of land, well fenced, half-mile from Hudson River, lying between Fort Lee and Englewood; a seven-roomed house at Fort Lee, $1,200, 10 per cent. off for cash; one at Coytesville, $2,200; one at $1,000; one at $550. Terms easy. J. COYTE, Coytesville, near Fort Lee.

FOR SALE—FINE FARM OF ABOUT 200 ACRES in New-Jersey, 20 miles from New-York, in a very healthy location; good house, large fine barn, plenty of fruit of all kinds; soil is excellent and in fine condition; will be sold low. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 122 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—ONE STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS new brown-stone house, with new brown-stone handrails and balisters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner; will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 89 60th-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM OF ABOUT 18 acres, 35 miles from the City, in Westchester County; comfortable house, plenty of fruit, good neighborhood; 1½ miles from depot; perfectly healthy; will be sold cheap. For particulars inquire of the owner, No. 291 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT PERTH AMBOY, N. J., A beautiful country residence, with two acres of land; house is Gothic, built in the most substantial manner with Diamantine white brick; slated roof, &c. For particulars call on or address ALFRED HALL.

FOR SALE—A NEW THREE-STORY BRICK house, on Herkimer, between Clove Road and Nostrand-av., Bedford, L. I.; price $11,000—$8,000 on mortgage. Apply at No. 91 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, FURNISHED or unfurnished, house and grounds of the late J. T. Trotter, on 129th-st., near 5th-av. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

TO LET,
AT MENDHAM, N. J.,
Eight miles from Morristown, N. J.,
FURNISHED HOUSE, 40x30.

An acre of ground, in garden, well planted, will be let for the Summer, at low price. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

The well-furnished house No. 10 West 28th-st., near the 5th-av. House 25x55; lot 25x100. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL family, furnished for the Summer; Have Cottage, situate on the romantic Lake of Luzerne, in Warren Co., N. Y., in a high, dry, pinery section, commanding superb views, 20 miles from Saratoga Springs by railroad, and 10 miles from Lake George; beautiful drives, fine fishing, shooting and bathing; house has 4 bedrooms, parlor, piazzas, dining-room, kitchen, &c.; has two acres of ground, with beautiful trees and shrubbery; very desirable; price only $200 for the season; also garden attached; ice and wood prepared for use; meat, butter, chickens and eggs delivered at the door; possession given immediately. Also Wayside Cottage near by, furnished, new; contains 7 bedrooms; finished up in native woods; price $300. Refer to JACOB LITTLE & CO., No. 30 New-st.; Mr. WM. K. WOOD, No. 47 Water-st.; or to B. C. BUTLER, Luzerne, Warren County, N. Y.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, FOR THE Summer and Fall months, or until the 1st of May next, in New-Haven, Conn., on Whitney-av., ten minutes' drive from the depot. The house is pleasantly and conveniently arranged, in a delightful neighborhood. The grounds are supplied with fifty fruit trees, and a fine garden partially planted. There is a barn on the premises. Terms reasonable. Address M. SEELEY, Drawer No. 61, New-Haven, Conn.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, FOR THE Summer, a beautifully situated country seat; house thoroughly furnished and in good order; a good stable with horse and cow, and garden well stocked, very convenient to railroad station. Apply to J. T. ADAMS & CO., No. 130 Pearl-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, IN Stamford, Conn., a large furnished house, with stable, garden and several acres of land covered with fruit and shade trees. This place is most beautifully situated, a mile from the railroad station. Inquire of SAMUEL, Stamford, Conn.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let to one or two gentlemen, with approved reference only, a front and back room, with closets, &c., within two minutes' walk of Clarendon Hotel. Address Box No. 3,790 Post-office.

TO LET—A NICE, NEWLY BUILT HOUSE IN Waverly-st., Hudson City, 15 minutes from Hoboken ferry; contains seven rooms, large attic and cellar; water inside; with two lots. Apply to C. P. NICOLI, No. 300 7th-av., frame factory.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET AT CATSKILL.—A convenient dwelling to let, containing seven rooms, for the season, in a first-rate neighborhood, with fine yard and gardens, and pleasantly situated. Rent $250 for the season. Inquire at No. 140 Reade-st.

NO. 46 WEST 16TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., furnished apartments to let to gentlemen only, either in suites or singly. The family consists of the gentleman, wife and servants; the house belongs to the occupants.

TO LEASE—4 LOTS, CORNER 25TH-ST. AND 5th-av., Brooklyn, opposite entrance to Greenwood Cemetery, one of the best stands in the United States for saloon or monumental yard. Inquire of WILLIAM PITBLADDO, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent for the season; beautifully situated within easy walking distance from depot; fine garden, fruit, &c.; rent $250 per month. Apply to ANDREW BRADSHAW, No. 117 South-st., New-York.

A TWO-STORY HOUSE TO LET—AT Fort Hamilton, with a stable attached, the house containing ten rooms. Also, apartments, partially furnished for housekeeping. Apply to J. CROCKER, Fort Hamilton.

A THREE-STORY, BASEMENT, HIGH-stoop house to rent, on East 36th-st.; in good order, with gas fixtures, oil-cloths, carpets, window shades, &c., for sale cheap. Apply to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

A NEAT COTTAGE, FURNISHED, AT Rye, Westchester County; lawn runs to the water; fine location; good neighborhood; boating, bathing and fishing. P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING OR CLUB-HOUSE TO LET—West of and near Broadway; house four-story brown stone; about 42 rooms; location choice and fronting Washington-square. Apply to JAMES ROWE, No. 758 3d-av.

TO RENT, FURNISHED, FOR SIX MONTHS—A French Villa with carriage-house, stable, &c., with two acres, in Westchester County; one hour from Wall-st. rent $200 per month. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Continental National Bank, Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—HANDsomely and completely furnished, situated on the Palisades, New-Jersey, ¾ of an hour from City Hall, New-York; large garden, fruit, vegetables, stable, &c. Inquire at No. 260 4th-av., New-York. Rent moderate.

FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO let at Harlem, first house from 3d-av., northeast side of 112th-st.; garden made, baths, gas, stationary tubs &c.; rent $150 per month.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, and No. 53 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—Location very desirable, neighborhood first-class; everything complete. Apply at No. 301 Bloomfield-st., between 7th and 8th sts.

BANKING-ROOMS TO LET.—THE LARGE and commodious rooms just vacated by the Fourth National Bank, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., are offered to let. Inquire at the Bank, Nassau-st., corner Pine-st.

TO LET—AT NEW BRIGHTON, FOR THE Summer, a handsome house, handsomely furnished on the Terrace; good brick stable. Apply at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 17.

STEAM POWER TO LET—FIRST FLOOR and lofts, on Canal-st., near Broadway, one to twenty horse. P. J. INSLEE, No. 101 Walker-st.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—A FURNISHED country house, for the Summer or year. Apply to Box No. 30, Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

TO LEASE—THIRTEEN LOTS AND BULKhead at 14th-st. and Hudson River, in whole or part. Apply to JOHN C. WHITE, No. 13 West 21st-st.

TO LET—A ROOM TO SUIT TWO GENTLEMEN; hot and cold water, bath and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Dinner at 6.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH or without board, at No. 63 West 14th-st., cor. 6th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY TWO LADIES, WHO CAN GIVE the most satisfactory references, three or four unfurnished rooms, without board, in a quiet, respectable family residing not lower than 14th-st. nor higher than 40th-st., near the 4th, 5th or 6th avs. Address M., Box 4,079 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER months, at a moderate price, a first-class furnished house with all modern improvements, in an excellent location. Inquire at No. 124 East 12th-st.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED FOUR-STORY high-stoop house, between 14th and 31st sts. and 4th and 6th avs; rent in advance or security given. Address S. WHITE, No. 23½ East 24th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS wanted—Brown-stone house well located up town, must be taken as part payment. A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., No. 28 Pine-st.

HOTELS.

THE STORK HOTEL,
OLD SQUARE, BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

Families and gentlemen visiting Birmingham will find this hotel most desirably situated in a private square, and in the centre of the town. Large additions have lately been made, with a private entrance, and all the comforts of a quiet home are insured to visitors in this well-known hotel, where every attention, combined with reasonable charges, is guaranteed, to secure a continuance of the support received for many years by its present proprietor. BENJAMIN SCRIVEN, Proprietor.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—A WOMAN NAMED MARIA PATCHET, aged 30 years, dark hair and eyes, medium height; she had with her a little girl 7 years old; last seen on 3:30 P. M. train from Hartford to New-York on Friday, May 18. Any information in regard to them will be thankfully received. Address W. P. CHAMBERLAIN, Chief of Police, Hartford, Conn.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1866.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, PLAYING WITH FIRE. Characters by John Brougham, Miss Prentice, Mrs. C. Walcott, Jr., C. Walcott, J. G. Burnett, W. Andrews.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, YOUNG AMERICA ON THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, THE NYMPHS AND THE BUTTERFLY and DECHALUMEAU.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LORD DARNLEY, THE INVISIBLE PRINCE, and STATE SECRETS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND. Characters by Messrs. Frederic Robinson, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Mark Smith, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Misses Mary Barrett, K. Barrett, Miss Scott.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Albaugh, J. H. Stoddart, G. C. Romaine, Miss Louisa Myers, Mrs. John Wood, Miss Kate Newton, Mrs. Amalia Harris, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Maria Glover.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON, at 2; EVENING, at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Mrs. G. C. Howard as Topsey. Two Living African Lions. Dwarfs, Giantess, Fat Boy, 100,000 Curiosities.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾, CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY, BARNEY THE BARON, CHILD OF THE WRECK and GREEN BUSHES.

PARK THEATRE—BROOKLYN.
Fulton-av.
THIS EVENING, THE NAIAD QUEEN.

THEATRE FRANCAISE,
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 9 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.

GEO. CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, NEW ACTS, BURLESQUES, &c., BARBARA ALLEN, SWEET FACE AT THE WINDOW, DR. COLTON, and EXCISE VERSUS LIQUOR DEALERS.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. SHERMAN reported a bill to construct national telegraph lines for the use of the Government. The reconstruction resolution was then taken up, the pending question being a substitute for the second section. Mr. GARRETT DAVIS addressed the Senate at great length in opposition to the amendment.

In the House, the Senate joint resolution making an appropriation of $121,785 77 to enable the President to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri and Upper Platte Rivers, was taken up and postponed to Monday next. Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, introduced a bill to secure homesteads to settlers on the public domain, and to encourage the planting of forest trees. The League Island Bill was then taken up and passed—yeas 71, nays 46. Mr. ANCONA introduced a concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress on the 28th inst., which was passed by a vote of 69 to 39. A motion to reconsider was made, but there being no quorum, it will come up to-day as unfinished business.

GENERAL NEWS.

On Wednesday some fifteen or twenty Fenians got into the down passenger train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and when the conductor asked for their fare they refused to pay, and drawing pistols threatened to shoot him. The passengers on the train were also threatened. Upon the arrival of the train at Norristown, the conductor telegraphed to Philadelphia, and when the train reached there a squad of policemen descended upon the Fenians, and eight of them were arrested.

On account of difficulty with the Post-office Department, the Concord (N. H.) Railroad Company refuses to carry the mails any longer under the present arrangement, and mail teams will immediately begin running between Concord, Manchester, Nashua and Portsmouth. This difficulty is spreading all over New-England. All the Northern New-England railroads are either refusing to carry the mails now, or else have notified the Government that they will only carry them thirty days longer.

The States of Kentucky and Tennessee are to constitute a new department, to be called the Department of the Cumberland, Major-Gen. STONEMAN, commanding. These States will each constitute a military district, the former under Brevet Major-Gen. JEFF. C. DAVIS, the latter under Brevet Major-Gen. C. B. FISK. In addition to their duties as military commanders, Generals DAVIS and FISK will perform the duties of Assistant Commissioners of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Fenian officers have received a wet blanket in the President's Proclamation. The arrest of Gen. SWEENY has been followed by the arrest of ROBERTS and several officers, and Gen. MEADE has put a patent brake on the military movements by prohibiting the transportation of Fenian recruits, arms and ammunition. The Canadian Parliament meets to-day, and it is possible that the *Habeas Corpus* will be temporarily suspended.

On Tuesday last, Judge UNDERWOOD, of the United States Court at Richmond, declined to give a decision on the question as to the right of lawyers to practice in that Court without taking the oath prescribed by Congress. He remarked that he knew it to be in contemplation to repeal the disqualifying act of January, 1864, and was of the opinion that the act would be repealed before the adjournment of the present Congress.

Gen. WM. F. BARRY, now in command of the United States forces between Buffalo and the Niagara River, is Colonel of Artillery in the regular army, and Brigadier-General by brevet. He was at one time Chief of Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, and occupied the same position in SHERMAN'S army during the famous march.

Officers who have served in the late war are numerously applying to Brevet Maj.-Gen. ULLMAN for positions under him in the volunteer corps of GARIBALDI in Italy.

Gen. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON has accepted the Presidency of the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company. He is expected at Selma, soon.

PROBST, the murder of the Deering family at Philadelphia, will be executed to-day.

LOCAL NEWS.

WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, styling himself President of the Fenian Brotherhood, was arrested yesterday morning by Marshal MURRAY, and taken before United States Commissioner BETTS, who remanded him for examination on Monday next. ROBERTS remains, in the meantime, in charge of the Marshal.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JAMES G. TAYLOR was convicted of having shot Roundsman MCCULLOUGH, and remanded for sentence. MARY WHALEN, who stole some of her mistress's dresses because she would not pay her her wages, was sent to the State Prison for two years and six months. NESTOR HASSE was sent to the City Prison for thirty days, for attempting the rape of a citizen's wife. THOMAS JONES, forgery in the fourth degree; JOHN SMITH, for grand larceny of money, and OCTAVIO CALZADO DUANY, for an attempt at burglary in the third degree, were all remanded for sentence.

The trial of an action, entitled FRANCIS MCGARRIN vs. The Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, was commenced yesterday in the Superior Court, Part I, before Justice MONELL and a Jury. The plaintiff seeks to recover the sum of $25,000 from the Company for injuries to his person, occasioned by the alleged negligence of the defendants' agents in running one of their cars over him on the 6th of November, 1865. The case is not concluded.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, resolutions were adopted indorsing the present Bankrupt Law now before Congress, and recommending the establishment of a dry-dock at San Francisco. A report of Mr. CONWAY, late of the Freedmen's Bureau, on the introduction of labor and capital into the Southern States, was, after some debate, ordered to be printed.

The General Term of the Supreme Court, now in session, have made an order appointing NELSON SMITH, HAMILTON W. ROBINSON, and CHAS. A. RAPALLO, all well-known and reputable Counselors of that Court, as a committee to attend the examination of the Senior Class of the Law Department of the University of the City of New-York, to commence in the University on Monday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

The American Institute met at the Cooper Union last evening, and adopted an appeal to the public for aid to assist the Institute in carrying out its great work. The document was ordered to be printed and circulated.

The Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. of the State of New-York, yesterday, reëlected Mr. ROBERT D. HOLMES Grand Master for the ensuing year.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday, by the Supreme Court, in the case of AMELIA STREIDER vs. AUGUST STREIDER.

Gold fell 2⅛ ℘ cent. yesterday on the further discussion of the *Africa's* news from Europe; sales 145 down to 142½ ℘ cent. The Stock market was under some depression in the morning, but recovered in the afternoon. Government securities firm. Money easy.

Flour was quoted quiet and heavy yesterday. Prime Wheat, Corn and Oats were in good request and buoyant. Pork active and unsettled, closing heavily. Cotton was less freely dealt in. Freights were quiet. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

The Democratic Press on the Union Party.

The *Express* says truly that "what the country needs is the formation of a great unconditional, constitutional Union Party, without reference to old names." But journals which act with the *Express*, and members of the House whose conduct receives the applause of the *Express*, insist upon maintaining the Democratic Party intact, and exert themselves to frustrate the "unconditional" section of the Union Party, whose principles and policy they pretend to approve. There would be little difficulty in consolidating "a great unconditional, constitutional Union" organization, with President JOHNSON at its head, if newspapers outside, and members inside, would forego "old names" and old jealousies and antipathies, and aid conservative Republicans in correcting, and when necessary defeating, the projects of the Radicals. This is the course dictated by common sense and common honesty, and the effect of its adoption would be immediate and beneficial. Instead of acting thus, however, Democrats in Congress have again and again helped to break down the conservative Republicans, and to enable the Radicals to enforce views and carry measures of an ultra nature. Hence the sincerity of the Democrats as professed friends of the Union policy has been open to suspicion. By their votes they have shown that they care more for the semblance of a partisan advantage than for the success of a non-partisan Union policy. They have shown the hollowness of their adhesion to the President by swelling the list of his opponents. They have done all that could possibly have been done in the circumstances to prevent the formation of the "great Unconditional, Constitutional Party," which the *Express* recommends as the urgent want of the day. And, so far as our observation has gone, the Democratic Press has not offered the slightest objection to a line of conduct which upsets all pretence of unconditional Unionism. Instead of remonstrating, the Democratic newspapers have sanctioned the dishonesty, preferring, apparently, the storing of a little clap-trap for use in the elections, to the practical advantage which might have resulted from coöperation with the Republican supporters of the President's plans.

The impudence of the Democratic Press is on a level with its dishonesty. Not only has it assisted the Radicals in their most objectionable acts—not only has it helped to defeat the Conservative Republicans on occasions when their "unconditional, constitutional" Unionism might have been rendered a success—but it now actually arrogates to itself the glory of being a conservative party! It goes yet further. After aiding the Radicals to harass and annoy, to oppose and defeat the President, it coolly turns round and claims the President as peculiarly its own. With the record of the House of Representatives before it, proving that at times when support would have been effective its members threw their influence against the President, it has the hardihood to parade the Democratic Party as the President's only supporters. In spite of the intrigues against the Republicans who were fighting the battle of the President and the constitutional integrity of the Union, it attains the climax of presumption by insisting that henceforward conservative Republicans shall be known only as elements in the Democratic Party. In other words, the President is called upon to discard those who have established their title to be considered his friends, and to throw himself, his power and patronage, into the arms of a party that opposed his election, and has since worked more frequently and more cordially with his assailants than with his adherents. And the moderate section of the Republicans—they who have striven to heal the wounds produced by war, and to sustain a policy designed to restore the Union in all its constitutional integrity—are required to forego the advantages of the Union organization, and to accept back seats in a Democratic Convention.

The *Express*, then, should address its lectures to its Democratic friends, rather than to this journal. Some of the principal obstacles to "the formation of a great unconditional constitutional Union Party" are created by Democrats, whose insincere factiousness has operated mischievously, and whose arrogant pretensions are utterly inadmissable. The President, we are sure, will prefer to fight within the Union party, whose authorized formulæ afford no justification for the extreme doctrines which are being applied to his prejudice. If Democrats who honestly desire the success of the President's policy, and prefer the restoration of the Union to worn out partizanship, choose to make their influence felt, let them repudiate the teachings of the *World*, and, discarding names, help to enable the Union Party to fulfil its mission. MAHOMET was not too proud to go to the mountain; and why should Democrats who really wish to sustain the President, object to stand upon his ground, instead of requiring him to descend to theirs?

The Crisis in Europe—The Position of Austria.

In estimating the situation in Europe some of our journals look no further than to a partitioning of Provinces between the several Powers, so that what Prussia may lose by ceding Silesia to Austria she may gain by the annexation of the Duchies, and Austria may be recompensed for the cession of Venetia to Italy by Silesia, and, as some think, by an accession of territory on the lower Danube. But there are other and more momentous questions in the background than the matter of mere population and territory. In regard to Prussia, we have already referred to her desire to become a naval Power, and the opportunities to that end she probably expects to gain by the acquisition of the full control over the Eider and its contiguous territory from the North Sea to the Baltic. As it is with Prussia in the North, so with Austria in the South of Europe.

It is not alone the habitual obstinacy and proverbial family pride of the Hapsburgs which make Austria cling so tenaciously to the possession of Venetia. There enter into this firmness, motives of policy and State craft as potent with Austrian statesmen as the desire for Prussian aggrandizement is with the statesmen of Prussia. And it may as well be said, that all the smaller States of Southern Germany seem to judge that their own interests lie in this policy of Austria. It will be remembered that, after the rapid and serious defeats of the Austrians in Italy, in 1859, and before the last at Solferino, the present King, of Prussia, then Prince Regent, enthusiastically declared that Germany must be defended against France on the banks of the Mincio, and that he began to give force to this declaration by extended armaments and the mobilization of the entire Prussian army. It will also be remembered that the whole of Germany with one accord applauded this declaration and unanimously prepared for war, and it was this attitude of the German Powers that prompted NAPOLEON hastily to conclude the peace of Villafranca with his proclaimed work but half done.

It was no mere sentimental rhapsody that allured the Germans into defending Austria on the Mincio; it was the recollection of that hereditary axiom of German politics—hereditary from the time that there existed a Germany in name—that the valley of the Adige and the passes of Southern Tyrol are the key to the heart of Germany, and for her own security and protection must now and forever remain in the hands of a German Power. This has for centuries been thought necessary, with Italy divided into many separate and contending States and principalities.

There was certainly some truth in the argument of the present NAPOLEON, that with a powerful Italian kingdom, the security of France demanded possession and control by her of the passes on the Alps, and thus he justified the acquisition of Savoy and Nice. And it is not the less true that it was the like consideration, so long regarded as imperative for the protection of Germany, which, in the peace of Villafranca, made FRANCIS JOSEPH deny to Italy the boundary of the Mincio, and reserve to himself the control of the passes north through the Tyrolese Alps. It is true that on behalf of Italy, the powerful plea may be interposed, that she, in centuries past as well as now, needed far greater security against attacks from the North than Germany did against attacks from her; it is true that she can support this plea with countless references to history, proving that the sending of army after army from Germany into Italy through these very passes, in furtherance of the policy of the German Emperors, contributed largely to the chronic disorder and impoverishment of the whole peninsula, and that therefore she ought to have the undisputed and undisturbed possession of the whole North of Italy, not to threaten an attack but to be fortified against one.

But, then, Austria may reply, that if once deprived of the present cordon of fortified posts, the Tyrol not only, but the whole of Carinthia, Illyria, Styria, and all her other Southern possessions are, through the many mountain passes and gorges, that all lead southward, constantly open to attack.

We have lately seen in a Vienna paper, the *Wanderer*, we believe, another intimation of what troubles the minds of Austrian statesmen. With Venice and its territory secured to Italy, there is no promise, that other, more or less Italian possessions of Austria would not be coveted. These were, in times of Venetian power, all dependencies of the grand Republic. There is the District of Trieste, the "Hungarian" Littorale, with Fiume and Dalmatia, with Zara for its capital and principal port. In fact, these provinces would, so the Austrians seem to fear, of necessity gravitate toward the great Italian Kingdom, to which, by descent, language, religion and the traditions of past centuries, they feel themselves attracted, and Austria in no very long time would become totally separated from the Adriatic. She would then be an inland power, like Bavaria, Wurtemberg or Saxony, and of no more influence or consequence than the three united. The Austrian political leaders, therefore, put to themselves the question: Could the possession of the whole of Roumania, with Bosnia added—could even the possession of the mouth of the Danube, with its adjacent coast on the Euxine, compensate Austria for such loss of prestige, position and power? They think not. Moreover, in the disposition to be made of the Danubian Principalities the old *question de l'Orient* comes up again, in regard to which Russia puts forth powerful claims to be heard and heeded. Russia, to be true to her Oriental policy, persistently adhered to by her since the time of her great PETER, will never allow a Power like Austria to be wedged in between herself and the Bosphorus. Besides, the Roumanian people are sure to have something to say about it, nor will Turkey be entirely silent. So that while Austria will certainly not part with what she has in hand for what is very uncertain she may ever get or be able to retain; and while, even if this be certain, she has strong reasons to decline the bargain as being unfair and no recompense for her loss and the danger she may incur, it is idle to speculate about a European Congress being able to reconstruct the map of Europe by parceling out a province here to this and a province there to that Power. Only the irreversible results of war can accomplish what this proposed Congress is said to attempt.

In addition, Austria's internal condition is such that she may gain much in case of war. Her finances are in a desperate state. In war and when almost half of Continental Europe is in arms against her, the people of Austria will bear any burden imposed upon them in the interest of the defence of the Empire, and even national bankruptcy would not be so severely felt. The different nationalities comprising the Empire would for the time lay aside their animosities and jealousies and unite in the support of a common cause.

We have not at all attempted to give in the above a defence of the position of Austria. We intended only to introduce our readers to the current of thought that agitates the rulers of Austria and of her allies in Germany. As there are two sides to every quarrel we thought it proper to give every side of it a hearing.

Judge Underwood's Charge.

The charge to the Grand Jury, recently delivered by Judge UNDERWOOD in the United States Circuit Court at Richmond, has attracted a good deal of attention, as well it might. It may be divided into two parts, the one calling the attention of the jury to a certain statute of the United States, and the other a violent attack upon the City of Richmond, its people and its Press.

It would seem from the Judge's charge that the action of this Grand Jury at the former session of the Court in Norfolk has been the occasion of threats of violence against the members of the jury. He states that complaints had been forwarded to him by several of them of "threatened violence and intimidation." It would be no surprising thing if there had been such. The state of things in Virginia has by no means become such as to render such threats out of place or not to be expected. And it was in our view quite right in the Judge, on that state of facts, to inform the jury that their complaints had been submitted to the Government, and also to call to their attention the statute of 1861, making it an offence to endeavor, "corruptly or by force to influence, intimidate or impede any juror" of a Court of the United States in the discharge of his duty. That law was passed with reference to a state of things similar to that which now prevails throughout parts of the South, and should be thoroughly enforced. If there are any men or any papers in Richmond or in Virginia, who think to help themselves or their cause by taking any irregular and violent measures to influence the action of jurors, who threaten them with violence for having done what they deemed to be their duty, the sooner those men are taught the supremacy of law and the necessity of abandoning all illegal and violent methods to obtain their ends, and of ceasing to interfere with judicial proceedings, the better it will be for them and the whole South and the whole country.

But, however much this part of the Judge's charge may have been called for, there is no excuse for the rest of it. It speaks very ill for the discretion of the Judge that he should have allowed himself such language. Even if Richmond were all that he described it, the centre of the slave trade, "more infamous among men for its participation in this great crime than all the cities along the coasts of Senegambia, Upper and Lower Congo, Loango, Angola and Benguela combined"—was it wise for a Judge to publicly pronounce it such? It seems to us that the Judge has displayed his geographical knowledge of the coasts of Africa at the expense of his reputation for a knowledge of the workings of human nature. He is and must remain employed in the midst of a population among which he is personally unpopular, and which desires to hamper the action of his Court, if his charge was based upon fact. The smallest amount of common sense should have told him that calling that population names, and pouring out upon them invectives and opprobrious epithets, was not the way to make his position easier, or his administration of justice better. On the contrary, hard words enkindle strife and increase the fury of what is already kindled. They should be avoided by a Judge at all times, but above all things should they be avoided by Judges who are placed as United States Judges now are at the South. Those Judges should enforce the laws firmly, strictly, possibly sometimes with an iron hand, but they should always have on the velvet glove. They should strive to learn how to do disagreeable things in a way as little disagreeable as possible. They should always remember that to do a right thing in a wrong way sometimes works as much harm as to do a wrong thing. And never losing sight of the main thing, the administration of the laws of the United States in a spirit of equal justice for all, they should in all ways consistent with that end endeavor to make themselves and the system which they administer as acceptable as possible to the people among whom they exercise their office.

The judicial offices of the United States at the South ought to be filled by men gifted with great love for truth, justice and country, and a rare discretion. We are sorry to see in this charge of Judge UNDERWOOD'S proof that, however it may be as to the other qualities, they are not all gifted with discretion.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS.—Quite a number of Southern newspapers have seen fit to say something in the way of self-defence in reply to the few remarks we recently made concerning the damage to all the interests of the Southern States, that is arising from the course pursued by some of its leading newspapers. Now, it is a matter about which we do not propose to have any controversy. If the Southern extremists think that their diatribes are necessary as an offset to the declamations of Northern "Radicals"—if they fancy the denunciations and maledictions of the Northern people constitute the best way of securing their political rights, then it would be preposterous in us to attempt to argue them out of such beliefs. But we again assure the Southern people that, viewing the subject from the point of view which we occupy, we are quite certain these Presses are laboring under a serious mistake. We know that they are creating and feeding prejudices unnecessary and damaging; and we know that they are injuring the material interests of the South, so far as these interests may be related to Northern capital and enterprise. We have occasion and opportunity to know these things, and to have proof of them daily. And earnestly desiring, as we do, that all sectional animosities should be forever obliterated, and that the waste places of the South be speedily made to blossom as the rose, we conjure the Southern people to discourage and frown down the malicious and desolating diatribes of a fanatical Press.

One Effect of a European War.

The effect of a European war upon the future of the countries which may engage in it is beginning to engage the serious attention of thoughtful people who appreciate the present and future development of the United States. The growing wealth of this country has been so rapid of late years, and the increasing excellence of American manufactures so marked, that an immense competition has been created between the markets across the Atlantic and those upon this side. This competition directly affects the laboring interests of Europe. The popular masses out of which are drawn the material for armies are the most valuable part of a nation as regards its productions or its manufactures. The first shot fired in war detaches at once crowds of men from their ordinary pursuits, and from being creating they become destructive agencies. The cultivation of the soil is neglected, and the consumption of food is not only not lessened but an element of wastefulness increases it. The sense of insecurity induced diverts capital and guiding skill into new channels, and the whole condition of the people becomes mischievously disturbed. In such a contingency, the United States will reap great advantages, and they will be of a new kind. Formerly, the Old World was pretty much master of the situation in matters of commerce and trade, but it is no longer so. Instead of imported fabrics, or cutlery, or agricultural machinery, or what other not being present everywhere on the Continent, it is we who sell our own productions of such to other countries. The creation of a great marine service among us has been unparalleled for its rapidity, and will continue to advance. And when, by the confusion of war the European markets have passed comparatively into our hands, they will so remain—at least for a long period.

Another danger which a war entails upon Europe, is not only that her industries, being once disturbed, lose by emigration the most valuable portion of those engaged in them. The crowds of Germans who flock to these shores would be immensely augmented, not, perhaps, during a war, owing to the strict military arrangements of the German Governments, but immediately after its close. It would be of a class which could be least well spared from home. And with it would depart much of the power of national recuperation. These possible evils have no limit that can be foreseen, nor can they be avoided if a fight begin. Of the dangers to a dynasty none are so great as popular discontent and suffering, and never more so than at present. What uprisings have arisen out of bread famines we know—now their bitterness would be aggravated by the spectacle of a free and prosperous nation like our own. What is called the one-man power rests upon popular sufferance after all, when the popular heart is tried by misfortune. And the designs which ignore this fact are, to say the least, causing much anxious foreboding among German writers, who cannot see that everything desirable for humanity is attainable by means of mutual slaughter and destruction.

American Respect for Law.

It was often said during our civil war, both in the pulpit and by philosophic observers, that this great struggle would not merely strengthen respect for our Government as the Government, but for law as law. It had been often remarked by foreign critics that the greatest public fault in our people was *insubordination*. The fearful war we have just passed through was, in one of its aspects, an assertion of authority and law. It was the grand struggle on this continent between the spirit of order and the spirit of anarchy. Government and the authority of law were reinstated as they had never been before. Henceforth, it was decreed that no matter what abuses legal power might commit on the territory of the Union, there was to be but one mode of redress, and that was, by methods in harmony with the Constitution and the laws. Our people in that great time of trial, first learned how to obey. The enormous power of a free government resting on law, was then most expressively manifested. We had perhaps before not sufficiently respected the power and authority of the central Government. Now we all know how immense are its resources and how overwhelming its power, within its own legitimate sphere.

There is no question that before the grand "riot" of the rebellion, small riots in our cities were somewhat winked at by our better classes. We remember as long ago as the Astor-place Opera-house riot, the *Tribune* was found lamenting the strictness of the authorities. The atrocious riots in 1857 and '58 on Staten Island, in which the Quarantine buildings and hospitals were destroyed by a brutal mob, were openly approved by many respectable citizens. The rebellion, and then the shocking outbreak in this City, entirely dissipated all such sentimentality. No despotic hirelings ever mowed down the ruffians of a mob as did our own policemen and militia in the terrible July riots of 1863. It is necessary to remind some of our more respectable readers that the same spirit and determination to support law still exists in our community. The Board of Health, and other Commissions under authority of the State, have taken possession of some State property on a portion of Staten Island, jutting out into the Bay, for the purposes of quarantine, and more especially to secure a bit of *terra firma* for the well passengers on infected ships. Some place of this sort is an absolute necessity for the interests of the whole public. To keep sick and healthy passengers crowded together on infected ships for weeks after they have reached the port is a proceeding in which the most barbarous community have never indulged. For the sake of the humanity of the nation, for the interests of emigration, so vital to the whole people, and for the health of this great City, (which would inevitably be poisoned by such floating charnel-houses crowded in the Lower Bay,) in was indispensable that our health authorities should have a piece of ground and some buildings in which to place the quarantined passengers.

We are not claiming that this place ought to have been the point now occupied. Our own impression is, that a far more suitable position would have been on Coney Island, or at Sandy Hook. But this point has been, for good and sufficient reasons, selected by the Board of Health as a quarantine station; it is owned by the State, and now there is nothing to be done against their action but to take legal proceedings. It is unpleasant, no doubt, for the residents of this beautiful island to have their coast made into a quarantine landing. But one must be inconvenienced for the sake of the public benefit, and these must submit, like good citizens. If, however, any such lawless proceedings are contemplated as were adopted in 1857 and 1858 towards this very locality and the more spacious hospitals above, we warn the promoters that times have much changed since then. It is pretty satisfactorily ascertained now in this community that the first interest of all is the *maintenance of law*, and that human life is of little value in comparison. There will be no blank cartridges fired in the next riot in New-York or its precincts. The policemen on Seguine's Point have revolvers and rifles, which are to be used; and the revenue-cutters which have been in the habit of attending to law-breakers, will fire something beside gunpowder.

This community would prefer to see every Staten Island rowdy and rioter swept out of existence, than that the authorities should yield an inch to the insurrectionists. We trust that, as this is State property, the State authorities will see that it is thoroughly guarded and defended against open attacks or secret incendiarism.

The War Fever in Europe—The Italian Difficulty.

Whether the meeting of the Great Powers can effect a settlement of the European question is as doubtful as ever, according to the latest intelligence. The original grounds of dispute have somewhat changed, and the Schleswig-Holstein question has become complicated by a revival of the steady and unyielding desire of the Italians to possess Venetia, and the determination of Austria to retain it. This latter question has grown into proportions which appear to more decidedly menace the peace of Europe than any other object of ambition would have the power to do. The possession of Venetia is of importance to both Austria and Italy. Maritime and commercial considerations may be assumed as powerful incentives to a stubborn refusal on the part of Austria to part with that little corner of Italy.

The possession of the chief port of the Adriatic is an advantage not lightly to be relinquished, and the salt mines of Venetia are valuable as sources of revenue to a Government whose financial condition is not far removed from one of bankruptcy.

On the other hand, a war for Venetia is to the Italian a war for the unification of Italy; an opportunity for realizing the great idea which for many years has kept alive the political aspirations of his nation. The whole Italian people are enlisted, heart and hand, in this cause of unification. The fact that the veteran GARIBALDI accepts a command, and in a single week finds twenty-six thousand men enrolled under his flag, is proof not only that the time for a great struggle has arrived, but that so able and cautious a patriot thinks that it has arrived. It must be no light rumor, or rashly-conceived enterprise, that calls this modern Cincinnatus from his Caprera farm; nor will a Congress be all-powerful in materially altering the position of affairs.

The chief hope of averting the dreaded calamity would seem to be in the changed attitude of the Prussians or the citizens of the minor States. It is very evident that, although they earnestly desire to possess a *quasi* Atlantic port, they are becoming more and more resolved to throw obstructions in the path of M. BISMARCK. The theory of a great German federation is no doubt to them very attractive, but the attainment to such a result by means of a war which might be the means of losing German territory, would carry with it intense mortification. The unification of the German people under the auspices of Prussia might be desirable, and so would the possession of Kiel, but the course of the people toward such is by large numbers felt to be that of peace. The Italians can only secure their unity by war; the Germans theirs by avoiding war. The latter are beginning in fact to count the cost of the struggle. The tone of the recent assembly of Deputies at Frankfort amply proves this. It condemned the war policy of M. BISMARCK, and threatened with execration any who might attempt to dispose of German territory to foreigners. This expression of feeling must have due weight, and disposes to a certain extent of the prospect of hostilities by Prussia as necessarily coincident with the first cannon-shot from the Italian side.

FENIANS AT ONE CENT A MILE.—Gen. MEADE finds a few hundred asses at Malone, who have gone up to "take Canada" with six-shooters and bottled ale. With sarcastic cruelty he suggests that our Government ought to tote these deluded fools back to their former residences at the rate of one cent a mile. No doubt it would be a mercy to the sufferers, but what would the United States have to say? Have we forgotten the sound old proverb, "A good riddance to bad rubbish?" Will not Gen. MEADE be merciful, and direct the current of transportation the other way?

Homes for Workingmen—How to Make Them Pleasant and Healthful.

The question of providing suitable homes for working people, is one which interests country and town alike. It is not in our great cities alone that the poor are crowded into small, inconvenient, ill-ventilated houses; on a smaller scale, this evil exists in almost all our villages. In the pleasantest country town, of a few hundred inhabitants, there is always some back street or lane lined with wretched, dilapidated, over-crowded tenements, where the tenants pig in together, with all the discomfort and wretchedness that human beings are capable of. Of course, the evil is more startling and apparent in our large cities, where there is less room for expansion, and where business is continually encroaching on the space allotted to dwellings.

We have frequently called attention to the moral and physical evils of this state of things, and have urged upon our capitalists the necessity and the humanity of providing a remedy for them. Here and there an attempt has been made in this direction, but in no instance, we believe, with such success as to excite general attention. In Europe much greater results have been attained. We have now before us a very interesting account of an enterprise undertaken by M. GODIN-LEMAIRE, the proprietor and manager of an extensive iron foundry at Guise, in France, where he employs over 700 workmen. Having been a workman himself, he knew from his own experience the miseries and discomforts of their social condition; and about four years ago he resolved, after long reflection on the subject, to attempt a practical reformation in their way of living. Regarding ignorance and misery as the two great obstacles to the development of the working classes, he made his first attack on these outworks of social degradation. His plan was to make the workman's home cheerful, healthy and convenient, and more attractive than the dram-shop. The next step was to provide a public nursery, where the mother, while at work, might deposit her child; then an infant school and an academy for more advanced children. Reading-rooms for adults, baths, wash-houses and play-grounds were also established.

The buildings that furnish all these accommodations stand at the end of the principal street of Guise. They are of brick, high, handsomely ornamented, and attractive as well as comfortable. M. GODIN desired that the workman's dignity and sense of self-respect should be raised even by outward signs; that the approach to his home should no longer be a humiliation to him. The aspect itself of the building was designed to be a "rehabilitation of labor." The principal edifice forms the background of a square, about 260 feet wide, of which the other forms the right side, the left being still incomplete. The lateral buildings are connected with the central structure by two annexes, which form passages, enabling the inmates to communicate with each other. The largest building, which is four stories high, is over thirty feet deep and seventy feet long. At the distance of every ten yards it is divided by thick partition walls reaching to the roof, as a precaution against fire; each compartment contains two lodgings, each consisting of two rooms and a cabinet, well lighted, well ventilated and perfectly healthy, looking on one side into the Court, and on the other on the town or country. For a large family, the two lodgings can be thrown into one. Each lodging has a store-closet, a cellar and a granary attached to it.

The solid beams which support the flooring of the several stories project about five feet beyond the wall that faces the court; these are boarded over, and protected by a light but strong iron railing. These open balconies, which are reached by easy staircases at the corners of the buildings, are the streets by which the workmen and their families reach their homes in the second, third and fourth stories. Above the upper story is an artificial play-ground, covered in by an immense skylight. Here, as soon as they can walk, the children of the "Familistère," as the establishment is called, are let loose for play and exercise. The floor is formed of beaten and polished cement. On grand occasions, such as the distribution of school prizes—a great festivity for the parents no less than for the children—or the *fête* of Saint Eloi, the patron of founders and blacksmiths, the court is converted into a ball-room, the music being provided by the Philharmonic Society of the "Familistère," consisting of about eighty members.

The ground floor is occupied with retail shops for the use of the tenants. On one side are vegetables, on the other butchers' meat, bacon, rabbits, &c.; here, the dairy; there the grocer and chandler; further on the wine, the beer, and the cider shop; elsewhere the coal and wood merchant, and finally shoes, needles, threads, cottons, stuffs, &c., &c. All wants can be supplied on the premises at cost price, minus a small per centage to cover expenses. The wives and daughters of the workmen here find profitable employment; those who are most orderly are engaged, if they choose, in the sale of goods, others in making up clothes, shirts, smocks, &c., when they happen to have no other work. Moreover, the other labors necessary for the general service of the establishment, such as the care of the *pouponnat* (the nursery) and the *bambinat*, (the child-school,) the cleaning and sweeping the courts and balconies, the washing the linen for the furnished lodgings, and, if they choose, the body-linen of the inmates, supply them with remunerative occupation. The concentration of all these objects of primal necessity is completed by the refreshment-room and the restaurant. Not only can the workman's wife purchase her own provisions and prepare them at home, but she can also, if she have much work on hand, or wishes to save her fuel in the Summer months, procure them ready dressed; and finally, the meals may be taken at the restaurant at the cost of from fourteen to twenty-five cents a day.

The staircases and the courts are lighted all night with gas. On each landing there is a fountain, the water being raised by a small steam engine into reservoirs at the top of the building, whence it is conducted by pipes to the door of each family. For general cleanliness a certain number of women (inmates, of course) are engaged to wash and sweep the courts, the balconies and the stairs, and to keep tidy the rooms of the single men who inhabit furnished apartments on the third floor. The private cleanliness of the apartment is left entirely to the free care of the occupants; but it is made very easy, the example of external cleanliness being so contagious that even the careless and slothful take a pride in keeping their home up to the common level.

The rent of the unfurnished apartments of from one to five rooms is at the rate of about 50 cents per month for each room. Five rooms and a kitchen, with numerous closets and cupboards, can thus be obtained for from $35 to $40 per year. The cost of a room comfortably furnished for a single workman—he has the bed made, and the room swept and put in order for him every day—is from $1 50 to $2 per month.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is most carefully attended to. Every morning a medical man calls at the manager's office to inquire about the health of the inmates. This visit is paid whether there are any cases of illness or not. If there are any, the doctor visits the patients at their homes, and as often as the urgency of the case may require. His services are defrayed out of the fund of a mutual benefit society formed by the workmen. This society also pays two francs a day to any member whom sickness has disabled.

M. GODIN does not make it obligatory on his workmen to live at the "Familistère." Only in one respect is the liberty of the inmates interfered with—the education of their children is compulsory. Indirectly every man bears his share in the expenses of their schooling, for the "Familistère" is in no respect an eleemosynary institution. Financially considered, it is an industrial undertaking. It has its "profit and loss" account, its sources of income and its permanent expenses. The profits on one side cover the expenses on the other, and leave a dividend. The rents and the profits on the sale of goods thus pay for the general expenses of the establishment, the education of the children, &c. If the workman, in paying all his own expenses, profits on the other hand by the reductions realized by the admirable system of buildings, by the purchase of goods wholesale, &c., he yet pays and leaves a profit to his landlord. Although the establishment is still incomplete, the profits already amount to six per cent. When the other wing is erected and inhabited, the profits, it is expected, will rise considerably higher. Two hundred workmen and their families, we are told, are impatiently awaiting the completion of this magnificent mansion, to exchange their present uncomfortable quarters in the town for a home they may be proud of.

Here is an example, and a paying example, for our capitalists to follow. Such establishments as the one we have described, if conducted on liberal principles, and with a view to the comfort, enjoyment and culture of workmen, would very materially assist in the solution of one of the most perplexing social questions of the day.

CONCORDAT BETWEEN ROME AND HONDURAS.—Senor DON CARLOS GUTIERREZ, the Minister at the Court of St. James, for the Central American Republic of Honduras, and who had been specially charged some time ago to negotiate a Concordat with the Papal See, has exchanged ratifications with Cardinal ANTONELLI, adjusting, at the same time a variety of differences, respecting ecclesiastical jurisdiction, which had hitherto impaired the friendly relations between the two Governments. His Holiness appears to have been so gratified by the courteous and conciliatory spirit manifested by the Honduras Envoy, that he conferred upon him the Grand Cordon of the Order of St. Gregorio Magno, which is the highest distinction of its kind that can be conferred by the Pope.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 7.

THE TAX ON COTTON.

A petition was presented in the Senate to-day by Senator MORGAN, signed by a number of ex-officers of the Federal Army now in Alabama. The petitioners say they are from the Northern States, many of them ex-officers of the Union Army, and always loyal to the Government of the United States. That 3,000 out of 5,000 of their class are engaged in the cultivation of cotton. They have encountered peculiar difficulties in accustoming the Freedmen to a new system of labor, etc., and they now see with alarm the result of their labors threatened by an overwhelming increase of taxation, an addition of one hundred and fifty per cent. on the basis of which their labors were begun. That a tax of five cents per pound on cotton will make the raising of that staple no longer remunerative. Accompanying this petition is a letter from Lieut.-Col. A. L. GURNEY, late of Second New-York Veteran Cavalry, who confirms the above statements, and adds, that from the large number of these men engaging in the business, many Southern men were encouraged to resume the cultivation of their plantations, and the new enterprise of cultivating cotton with free labor has thus far been a success. According as Northern men have more or less engaged in that business in each community, he finds they cannot get their cotton into market for less than twenty cents per pound, and to this must be added the five cents tax and commissions and insurance. At this rate no man can afford to raise cotton. These Southern States can never become purged of disloyalty without emigration of Northern men to the States, and Northern men of enterprise, loyalty and intelligence will not engage in a business that cannot yield them a reasonable compensation.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY-YARD BILL.

Much to the surprise of many here, the House passed the League Island Navy-yard Bill, by a majority of almost two to one. The friends of this bill will not, from present appearances, find such fair sailing in the Senate as they had in the House.

BUSINESS IN CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate nearly all of the session was taken up by Mr. DAVIS in a speech of several hours' duration, and most of the time in the House was occupied in the consideration of the League Island Bill. A vote on the reconstruction plan will probably be taken to-morrow, but should the Senate conclude to delay for the incoming of one or two Senators who, though in the city, have sent word that they would like to be heard on the bill. It is probable that the vote will not be taken before Monday next.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.

Mr. KENNEDY, late of the Census Bureau, has received from the Geographical Society of Prussia a diploma of membership to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Dr. BARTH, the eminent traveler. This is a high and deserved compliment to an American citizen, and will be so appreciated, especially by those of us who are intimately acquainted with Mr. KENNEDY.

THE BILL TO FACILITATE EMIGRATION.

The Senate Committee on Commerce, at their meeting to-day, instructed their chairman, Mr. CHANDLER, to report adversely upon the House bill to facilitate emigration. The Committee also instructed Mr. CHANDLER to recommend the repeal of the act of 1864, introduced by Mr. HARRIS, creating the bureau of emigration.

NOMINATION.

The President sent to the Senate to-day but eight of ten nominations for confirmation. They were generally unimportant. Among them, however, was the appointment of Gen. DAVID H. STROTHER, well known to the literary world by the *nom de plume* of "Porte Crayon," as Consul to Buenos Ayres.

PENSIONERS.

The President has approved the bill supplementary to the several acts relating to pensioners, which extends pensions to a larger class of persons than heretofore, and in extreme cases increase them.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

There appears in the Washington telegrams to the *Tribune* of this morning a paragraph stating that it is rumored that the Bank of the Metropolis is in difficulty. We have made inquiry of the best sources of information on this subject, and find that the *Tribune* paragraph has no foundation in fact. So far as we can learn this bank is not in any difficulty, and the above quoted statement is calculated to mislead and do great injustice to the persons interested in the bank.

INTERNAL REVENUE AND INCOME RETURNS.

The following letter has been addressed to Assessor STEWART, of Baltimore, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 7, 1866.

SIR: Your letter of 24th May has been received. In reply I have to say that, under the regulations lately adopted by this office, gains derived from, and losses incurred by, the purchase and sale of stocks, regarded as gains and losses in business, and without reference to the time during which the stocks are held. Interest and dividends derived from stocks are regarded as income derived from fixed investments, without reference to the time during which such stocks are held. But when gains derived from the sales of stocks involve interest received or accrued, such gains may be regarded as derived from business alone. Salaries, except where specially provided for by statute, are regarded as income from business. The value of property used in business, less the amount of insurance, may be deducted when lost from the gains and profits of the business.

The fact that a person returns a gain or claims a loss upon the purchase and sale of stocks does not necessarily imply that he does a business which requires or has required the license of a broker. The liability to be taxed for such license should be determined upon its own merits, and is an independent question. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....THURSDAY, June 7.

RELIEF OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a bill for the relief of the United States Express Company, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. It provides for the issue of duplicate bonds lost by fire Jan. 30, 1866, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, while in possession of said Express Company. The 7.30 bonds were of the denomination of $500, $100 and $50, dated June 15, 1865; also similar notes of July 15, 1865, and August 15, 1864. A few Sixes of 1861 are included. The whole issue amounts to $5,000.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Select Committee on Incorporating a National Telegraph Company, reported a bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes.

It authorizes the National Telegraph Company, which was organized April 16, 1866, under the laws of New-York, to construct and maintain lines through the United States, along any military or post roads, provided there shall be no obstruction of ordinary travel by land or navigation of rivers, with the right to use stone and timber from the public lands in construction of such lines, and with a grant of public land not exceeding one quarter section for each telegraph station.

The second section gives priority to the transmission of Government dispatches. The third section prohibits the transferring of these rights and privileges to another company without the consent of Congress; provided that the Government may at any time after five years purchase the property of this company at a price fixed by five competent, disinterested persons, selected, two by the company, two by the Postmaster-General, and one by the other four. The last section reserves the right of Congress to grant similar privileges to any other company.

A PETITION.

Mr. MORGAN presented the petition of Union officers engaged in the cultivation of cotton, against the proposed tax on cotton, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill to authorize documentary evidence of titles to be furnished to the owners of certain lands in the City of St. Louis, which was passed.

THE KANSAS AND NEOSHO VALLEY RAILROAD.

Mr. HENDERSON called up a bill to grant lands in aid of the construction of the Kansas and Neosho Valley Railroad, and its extension to the Red River.

Mr. HENDRICKS spoke in opposition to the bill until 1 o'clock, when, the morning hour having expired, the Reconstruction resolution was taken up.

THE RECONSTRUCTION RESOLUTION.

The pending question was on the following amendment, submitted in behalf of the Committee of Fifteen, by Mr. WILLIAMS:

Strike out the second section and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But wherever the right to vote at any election held under the Constitution and laws of the United States or any State denied to any portion of the inhabitants of such State being citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

The section proposed to be stricken out is as follows:

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but wherever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of the male inhabitants being citizens of the United States not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Mr. DAVIS took the floor in opposition to the joint resolution. He commenced by speaking of the backwardness of the public business, which he attributed to a desire on the part of the majority to elevate and aggrandize what was called the freedmen. He then adverted to what he termed the difference between the President and the majority. He said the President was right. Mr. JOHNSON'S policy was but a continuation of that of his predecessor, and the majority in Congress were now denouncing him because he refused to be a supple tool in their hands.

Mr. DAVIS spoke from 1 o'clock till 4:50. At the conclusion of his speech, pending the consideration of Mr. WILLIAMS' amendment, the Senate at 5:10 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. ANCONA asked consent to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House to close the present session by adjourning their respective Houses on Thursday, the 28th day of June, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. KELLEY objected.

Mr. ANCONA asked the Speaker whether the joint resolution was not privileged.

THE INDIAN TREATIES.

The Speaker replied that it was, if the House was not engaged in other business; but the House was constructively engaged in the unfinished business of yesterday, the Senate joint resolution making an appropriation of $121,786 77 to enable the President to negotiate treaties with the Indian tribes of the Upper Missouri and the Upper Platte Rivers, after which the League Island Bill would come up as unfinished business.

Mr. RAYMOND made several propositions as to the postponement of the joint resolution in reference to Indian treaties, but as they were not agreed to he moved the previous question on its passage.

The House refused to second the previous question, when Mr. BURLEIGH moved to postpone the joint resolution till Monday next, when he promised to show that the money appropriated by it, and most of which was actually spent, being squandered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in violation of law.

The motion was agreed to.

HOMESTEADS AND FOREST TREES.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, introduced a bill to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain, and to encourage the planting of forest trees and the growth of timber thereon, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

This bill gives one quarter section of unappropriated land, destitute of timber, to any person who will enter the same, cultivate not less than ten acres, and plant not less than ten acres more in forest trees, not more than fifteen feet apart, and protect and preserve the same from fire and injury; the patent to be obtained at the end of five years.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. WINSLOW offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the amount expended for the suppression of Indian hostilities and for the various military expeditions against the Indian tribes during the years 1864 and 1865.

IOWA RAILROADS.

He also introduced a bill granting to the State of Iowa lands in alternate sections, to aid in the construction of the St. Louis and Cedar Rapids Railroad Company; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

THE LEAGUE ISLAND BILL PASSED.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept League Island in the Delaware River for naval purposes.

Mr. MYERS addressed the House in an hour's speech in advocacy of the bill, claiming for League Island all the advantages to be desired for an ironclad station and disparaging those of New-London.

Mr. THAYER followed on the same side.

Mr. SPALDING stated that he had been a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the last Congress, and had had occasion to view the locality well known as League Island, and after carefully examining that island it occurred to him that there was such a thing as having a present of too expensive a character to the donee. If the project were carried into execution, it would necessitate an enormous outlay of public money. He feared that League Island was rather too secure from the approach of a foreign foe—for a portion of the year League Island was on account of the ice inaccessible from the ocean.

Mr. KELLEY interrupted Mr. SPALDING to say that the record showed that in forty years the City of Philadelphia had never been ice-locked. There had not been a day when vessels could not make their way to and from the ocean.

Mr. SPALDING closed by declaring himself in favor of the substitute offered by Mr. BRANDEGEE yesterday, authorizing a commission of scientific and competent men to examine all the sites offered.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, made a speech in favor of the bill. He represented that the site of the present Navy-yard in Philadelphia would bring to the Government a million or a million and a half of dollars. He had been authorized this morning by a competent man to state that he would cheerfully take a contract to place League Island in thorough condition for the object proposed in consideration for the land now covered by the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and he thought he would make money by the operation.

Mr. RAYMOND said it was perfectly clear that it was for the interest of Congress and of the country to have the best site for a navy-yard that could be found in the United States, and therefore he could not see any valid objection to the adoption of the substitute. If League Island were the best site, it was reasonably certain that it would be recommended by the Commission which the substitute contemplated. If it were not the best, then nobody should wish it to be taken. He did not care to go beyond that single consideration. If he looked further he found that one Board of naval officers and of the Committee of Naval Affairs of the House had examined League Island and had reported against it.

Mr. LE BLOND interrupted Mr. RAYMOND, to say that he inferred from what he said that he was in favor of the substitute, but he was somewhat curious to know how he was going to vote on the question.

Mr. RAYMOND replied that he did not know which to admire most, the extraordinary skill and integrity with which the gentleman (LE BLOND) drew that inference, or his coolness in putting such a question.

Mr. LE BLOND put it upon the history of the gentleman's course this session.

Mr. RAYMOND remarked that he had stated he intended to vote for the substitute, and the gentleman from Ohio (LE BLOND) inferred from that with a degree of acumen that was characteristic of him, that he (RAYMOND) was not going to vote for it.

Mr. LE BLOND—That was the natural conclusion from the past history of the gentleman from New-York. [Laughter.]

Mr. RAYMOND—The natural conclusion from what past history?

Mr. LE BLOND—I will say for the information of the gentleman from New-York (RAYMOND) that on two other occasions he has spoken for propositions and then voted against them. The gentleman made a speech in favor of striking out the third section of the Constitutional Amendment. We were all on this side proud of that speech, and were of the opinion that the gentleman was going to vote with us, and that we would defeat the measure; but when the vote came, we found the gentleman (RAYMOND) voting with Mr. STEVENS in support of the measure which he had spoken so eloquently against. [Laughter.] On one or two former occasions, I believe, the gentleman stands on the record of speaking one way and voting the contrary way. [Laughter.] That being the case, we naturally infer on this side that whenever the gentleman from New-York (RAYMOND) makes a speech in favor of a proposition he will vote against it. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. RAYMOND—The inference which the gentleman from Ohio (LE BLOND) assures me that he and that side of the House draw is creditable to their candor, as well as to their intelligence. He may learn from this interview, as well as from others to which he has alluded, that the inference which he and his associates have taken the liberty of drawing concerning my action has no foundation whatever, except in their own imaginations, or perhaps in their own hopes. It seems to have entered the heads of the gentleman and his associates that I am here to follow their lead, and to vote as they wished or hoped I would vote. I hope that by this time they have got corrected in that impression. I have never said or done anything to give countenance to it. The gentleman taunts me with voting for the third section of the Constitutional Amendment, after making a speech against it. I beg to inform the gentleman (LE BLOND) that I did no such thing. I spoke against that proposition, and should have voted against it, if the gentleman and his associates had not joined those on our side who were in favor of it, to prevent my having a chance to vote. I do not think the gentleman can claim any particular credit for that transaction. Whenever he and his friends combine with those among my own particular friends with whom I do not entirely concur, to prevent me from voting so as to express my sentiments, I shall vote as I choose, without asking his consent or that of his political associates. If he can find anything in the record of his votes or those of his associates of which he thinks he can be proud, I commend him to take the utmost care of it, for it will be one of the very few things that he can be proud of. [Laughter.] Perhaps the gentleman from Ohio has some other question to propound.

Mr. LE BLOND—I do not desire to be propounding questions to the gentleman from New-York, (RAYMOND,) for he finds a ready reply to everything. His speeches and his votes speak for themselves. I trust he will have capacity enough when he gets home to harmonize them with each other. I confess I am unable to do so—hence my inquiry.

Mr. RAYMOND—I do not know that the gentleman from Ohio (LE BLOND) is called upon to reconcile my votes and speeches. It is quite enough for him if he can reconcile his own votes and speeches, or either with sound political principles and common sense. [Laughter.]

Mr. LE BLOND—My votes and the few remarks I have made will harmonize I think. I do not think that I have been in the unfortunate position of my friend from New-York, (RAYMOND.) He started out this session with one foot on the shoulder of ANDREW JOHNSON and the other foot on the shoulder of Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania. These two gentlemen have been diverging, and my friend from New-York (RAYMOND) is still trying to keep his feet upon them. God knows what will become of his body if they diverge much further. [Laughter.] His legs I do not find to be elongating much. [Laughter.] I hope, however, that he possesses sufficient elastic power to enable him to preserve his life at least.

Mr. RAYMOND—I am not half as much concerned about that as the gentleman from Ohio seems to be. I consider that both my feet are within my own control as yet, and I find no difficulty in standing on my own platform. This may not suit the gentleman from Ohio, and may not suit some gentlemen of my own party, but it suits me perfectly. I have found some reason to regret that some gentlemen do not always agree with me, and have been very much in the condition of the obstinate juryman, who wondered very much why the other eleven were such obstinate fellows that they would hold out against him. I have regarded it as a sign of redeeming grace with him and his political friends, that they have voted with me on different occasions for what I considered sound political sentiments; and now if the gentleman has got over his extreme anxiety to ask questions, I will conclude what I had to say about League Island. I shall vote for the substitute offered by the gentleman from Connecticut. I think what I have said has been in favor of that substitute, and therefore I trust that the gentleman from Ohio will not find it inconsistent for me to vote for it as well as speak for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, considered the question to be one of engineering, of topography, of defence, of suitableness, and that question should be determined not by Congress but by a commission of professional men, as provided for in the substitute. He therefore favored the substitute, though if it was rejected he would then vote for the bill, because he deemed it necessary for the Government to have at once a station for the iron-clads. He moved to amend the substitute by striking out that part requiring a report to be made to Congress, and substituting for it a clause authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept on behalf of the Government a title to the site which should be recommended by a majority of the Board.

Mr. PIKE favored the bill so far as it contemplated the transfer of the Navy-yard from Philadelphia to League Island, and he believed that was all there was in it. He would not be in favor of making it a great station for iron-clads, for he knew that in Portland Harbor, and other harbors in Maine, better sites for that purpose could be obtained.

Mr. KELLEY closed the debate, stating that the simple question was whether the Government would accept a gift from the City of Philadelphia, which would enable the Government to sell the little Navy-yard it had there, and with the proceeds have the accommodations of five times the level surface and nearly one hundred times the water facilities. He characterized the speech made yesterday against the bill by Mr. MAGEOUREN, as a tissue of Munchausenisms, rhodomontade, slander and assertions which a lunatic might spurn.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to amend the bill by adding a proviso that if League Island be selected the Navy-yard at Philadelphia shall be dispensed with and disposed of by the United States as soon as the public convenience will admit.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment offered by Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, to the substitute offered by Mr. BRANDEGEE, was agreed to.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was rejected—yeas, 55; nays, 63—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alley, Ashley of Nevada, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Bergen, Blaine, Boutwell, Brandegee, Broomall, Clarke of Kansas, Conkling, Defrees, Eliot, Finck, Garfield, Grider, Griswold, Hale, Harding of Kentucky, Harris, Henderson, Higby, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, James M. Humphrey, Jenckes, Ketcham, Kuykendall, Marshall, McCullough, McIndoe, Morrill, Morris, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Ritter, Rollins, Rousseau, Schenck, Shellabarger, Sloan, Smith, Spalding, Taylor, John L. Thomas, Jr., Thornton, Upson, Wright—55.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Ancona, Ashley of Ohio, Barker, Bidwell, Bingham, Boyer, Buckland, Chanler, Clarke of Ohio, Dawes, Dodge, Dumont, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farquhar, Glossbrenner, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hayes, Hogan, Holmes, Hubbell of Ohio, Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Laflin, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Le Blond, Loan, Longyear, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, Mercur, Moorhead, Myers, Newell, Niblack, Nicholson, O'Neill, Orth, Pike, Randall of Pennsylvania, Rogers, Ross, Sawyer, Schofield, Stiteaves, Taber, Thayer, Trowbridge, Van Aernam, Walker, Whaley, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania—63.

Mr. RAYMOND was paired with Mr. STEVENS, who was in favor of the bill.

The bill was then passed, yeas 71, nays 46.

It authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to receive and accept from the city authorities of the City of Philadelphia the title of League Island, in the Delaware River, and the adjacent marsh land, including the whole of the creek known as the back channel from the Schuylkill to the Delaware River, and all the riparian rights and privileges of said League Island, the adjacent marsh and the back channel, together with so much of the opposite shore of the back channel from the League Island shore as shall, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Navy be ample to enable the Government to have the sole and exclusive use of said back channel and both shores thereof; the said Island and appurtenances to be held for the purposes by the Government of the United States; provided that the said League Island marsh adjacent and back channel, with shores as aforesaid, shall not be received or accepted until the title to the premises of the same, as herein described, is complete and indefeasible; nor unless the acceptance thereof shall be recommended by a board of officers to be appointed by the President; and, provided further, that if League Island be selected, the Navy-yard at Philadelphia shall be dispensed with and disposed of by the United States as soon as the public convenience will admit.

PETITIONS.

Mr. GARFIELD presented the petition of citizens of Thompson, Geauga County, Ohio, asking for increased protection for American wool, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. RAYMOND presented the petition of W. W. RICHMOND, praying payment for services as Secretary of Legation in Brussels and Commercial Agent in St. Domingo, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Mr. ANCONA introduced his concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress on the 28th of June.

Mr. MORRILL called for the yeas and nays, stating that there was important business to be transacted, which could not be transacted within that time.

The House refused to order the yeas and nays, and passed the concurrent resolution by a vote of 69 to 39.

Mr. GRINNELL moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays were taken on the motion, and resulted yeas 84, nays 6. So the motion was not laid on the table.

The vote was then on reconsideration. It was taken by a count, when there were yeas 49, nays 39—no quorum voting.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, without deciding the question, which will come up as unfinished business to-morrow, adjourned.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Mr. Hennessy States the Reason for the Postponement of the Trial—The Action of Judge Underwood.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, June 6, 1866.

The telegram sent you last night has already informed you of the *finale* of the DAVIS cause so far as the present session of the Circuit Court is concerned, and it is indeed fortunate for the Government that it has ended thus soon and with no more blunders than have characterized the proceedings thus far. When the Court meets again Chief-Justice CHASE will be upon the Bench, and we shall have no more exhibitions from that exalted place of gross ignorance of law.

The proceedings of to-day had the merit of brevity, and that was something in a place so crowded and hot as was the court-room this morning, for there had been since yesterday a decided increase in interest in the business on hand, and all parts of the room were crowded. Inside the Bar were gathered many members of the Virginia Bar, including the inevitable GILMER LYONS and MYERS, reënforced by AYLETT, DANIEL, JOHNSON, MACFARLAND and many others, so that the court-room, altogether, presented a far more animated appearance than it did yesterday. "The eminent counsel for the prisoner" seemed to relish this attendance of their Richmond brethren, and mixing freely with them grew talkative and jovial—an easy matter for BRADY, as New-York well knows, but not so for his rather morose and somewhat dignified colleague, REED.

There was waiting again to-day beyond the specified hour for the Court to open, which was 10 o'clock, and for no discernable reason; but at last the Judge added his presence at 11 o'clock, and the "ayez" formula was mumbled after the most approved fashion of Court criers, that is, inaudibly. Mr. CHANDLER had not arrived, as everybody was well aware yesterday he would not, so Mr. HENNESSY, the assistant, proceeded to answer the disagreeable question. His remarks the telegraph has already carried you in full, and your readers will not have failed to notice the slight tinge of irony with which HENNESSY has referred to the "chrystalizing process" JEFFERSON DAVIS was presumed to be undergoing. The retort of the United States Attorney was entirely justifiable, for the language of Mr. REED yesterday was only intended as an appeal for sympathy for the "unfortunate man," who is falsely alleged to be undergoing extraordinary rigors. But, of course, the badly reconstructed are in high displeasure over these remarks of Major HENNESSY, and have been pleased to style them ungentlemanly, unwarranted, and divers other "uns"—some of them much more forcible than polite.

When HENNESSY had finished he stated why JEFF. DAVIS would not now be tried, and had made his motion for adjournment to the first Tuesday in October, the counsel for the defence supposed they were listening to the decision, not of the Court, but of the Government, and that it would be useless to resist; so BRADY, in the few pertinent words you have had, protested feebly and acquiesced. It was now UNDERWOOD'S cue, and I thought it highly probable that he would get through so simple a matter as granting HENNESSY'S motion without committing a blunder, but he did not. He expatiated on the advantages of a Summer residence at Fort Monroe, but BRADY paralyzed him and raised a laugh all over the Court by interpolating into the midst of his encomiums a sharp, quick—"But very limited society, your HONOR." The Judge admitted the fact, and then went on to commit his blunder in taste, for he made another in law to be noted hereafter. Judge UNDERWOOD taking cognizance of a high criminal offence, yet from his official seat told the counsel for the defence that the case of their client would be taken up on the first Tuesday in October, unless it had been disposed of by that time, which was all right enough, but he then went on to say that the matter was entirely within the control of the President, and he (UNDERWOOD) thought it "altogether likely" it would be disposed of before October, and advised the counsel to see the President, as the best means of serving the interests of their client. How little President JOHNSON will thank Judge UNDERWOOD for thus volunteering his services in the defence of JEFFERSON DAVIS, any one acquainted with the characteristics of the President can imagine, and the bad taste of his doing it from upon the bench of a United States Court any one can see.

The blunder in law is a graver matter. UNDERWOOD announced that the Court would adjourn until the first Monday in October, thus doing a thing he has no legal power whatever to do. The law, as it was recently enacted by Congress, is plain, simple and familiar apparently to everybody except the Judge, especially interested in its requirements. It fixes the terms of the Circuit Court of the United States for May and November, and the *regular* terms of the Court can be begun legally on no other day than the Mondays of those months designated in the law. But the act in question, with the express intent, as Judge LAWRENCE, of Ohio, said at the time of its passage, of affording an early trial to JEFFERSON DAVIS, gives the Chief-Justice power to call a special term of the Court at any time he thinks proper, and clothes the Court in such special term with all the powers it would have in regular term. It follows, naturally, that UNDERWOOD has no power whatever to adjourn the Circuit Court to the first Tuesday in October, and that the only way it can then meet legally is in special term, under the call of the Chief-Justice. This may be, it is true, a mere technicality; but the presumption being that Congress puts provisions into a law for the purpose of having them observed, it certainly does not tend to increase the popular respect for law in a free Government, when a Court proceeds in utter disregard of the plain letter of a law made especially for its guidance. Judge UNDERWOOD is sitting to-day in this city by virtue of an illegal adjournment from Norfolk, and one of the papers of this city has used the fact to belittle him, and through him the Government he serves.

I have spoken plainly of these matters, because they are injuring the Government, and retarding the growth of loyalty far more than would at first blush appear. The South must first be brought to respect the Government before it can be expected to love it, and the very first step in gaining this respect is to have the laws of the Union impartially, firmly, ably and, withal, generously administered. The people of Virginia remember the days before the war, when HALLIBURTON wore the Federal ermine among them, and it is difficult to blame them if, when they compare the old judicial *personnel* with the new, it should be as Hyperion to a satyr; and this, too, considering the matter entirely outside of all political considerations, and viewing the two men simply as jurists. The plain truth is, that the Government cannot afford, in these latitudes, to be served by any but officers thoroughly competent to discharge their duty. Let ALEXANDER RIVES, or some other Virginia jurist of high character and acknowledged learning and capacity, wield the judicial powers of the Government, and it will be found that the unwavering fealty of the man to the Union will not diminish a jot the respect the people will manifest for the Judge; and, in saying this, I wish to be distinctly understood as asserting that the bitter feeling undoubtedly existing against UNDERWOOD, springs not so much from hatred of his Unionism as contempt for his capacity. In this view of the case UNDERWOOD is expensive—the Government cannot afford him.

Ceasing to lament over a disaster that cannot be remedied, for UNDERWOOD is of that class who never resign, I go on to say a word concerning

A RELIC OF OLDEN TIME

in the person of ELLETT, the crier of the United States Courts in Virginia. ELLETT is not apparently an old man, but for a long series of years he has filled the office he now holds. Even the rushing of the waves of war and revolution over the land did not drown his monotonous "Ayez," "Ayez," for when the turmoil came, and the insignia of the United States had departed, he was swallowed in the new *régime*, and merely substituting "Confederate" for "United," he had the formula again complete, and he mumbled it during all the existence of the Davis rule. When the United States came back again, ELLETT was once more in his old place, and now he cries "Ayez," "Ayez" for Judge UNDERWOOD as trippingly as he did for his predecessors, both Federal and Confederate. It must be said, for the credit of the man, that he is thoroughly loyal, and that he hailed the return of the old flag as joyously as any one.

THE RICHMOND PRESS,

this morning, were much milder in their references to UNDERWOOD'S charge, yesterday, than had been anticipated. The *Whig* was bitter, but the others more contemptuous than anything else. The Judge is of opinion that his threatened indictments have had a restraining influence upon them, in which he may perhaps be right, but is more likely to be wrong. It may be that they have determined to exercise discretion until after the departure of the Judge and Grand Jury, but it is the more likely that they have said all they have to say.

A CLOSING WORD

on the proceedings this morning, and then I am done. It is well known that Chief-Justice CHASE, the Attorney-General, and the Government generally, had three weeks ago determined that the trial of DAVIS should not come on until October—at least, the information was long ago common enough on the streets of Washington. Yet Mr. HENNESSY, on whom, in the absence of Mr. CHANDLER, the task of answering for the Government devolved, was left an irely in the dark as to what were the intentions and desires of the Government in the premises. He had, it is true, and common rumors and newspaper paragraphs to guide him; but officially he had no information from any source whatsoever as to what reply should be made to the questions of the counsel for DAVIS. Even this morning, after the events of yesterday had become well known in Washington, the authorities there gave no sign, and if Mr. HENNESSY has succeeded in meeting the wishes of the Government in the matter, it will not be due to any exertion the Government has made. Without indulging in any comment upon this action, or rather non-action, on the part of the Government, I note it as a part of the curious inner history of the DAVIS trial.

THE GRAND JURY

still remain in session late to-day, and will probably continue during to-morrow. They have as yet reported no bills against anybody, and probably will not until to-morrow. If, therefore, there be fear and trembling among the editors, their agony must continue through another day of suspense. What are the secrets of the Grand Jury room, of course I do not know, but it now appears that UNDERWOOD'S last charge, like many of his former ones, will not be productive of practical results. E. C.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, June 7.

In the United States Circuit Court to-day, the Grand Jury presented several true bills. Judge UNDERWOOD admonished the Jury against any revelation of their proceedings, and that names of parties indicted could not be made public until their arrest. The Jury was then discharged until the second Tuesday of October next, and the court adjourned until that time.

It is reported that several prominent officials of the late Confederate Government were indicted for treason. Two of the bills were against parties charged with passing counterfeit fractional currency.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Charges of Bribery—Presentment of the Grand Jury.

From the Trenton Gazette, June 6.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer met at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Grand Jury, who, having concluded their business, were ready to present to the Court the result of their prolonged investigations. About 5:30 P. M., that body came into Court, and, by their foreman, presented seven bills of indictment, and a presentment in general terms on bribery and corruption in the State Legislature, and also the use of money for improper influences in elections.

This document was read by Dr. PHILLIPS, foreman of the Grand Jury, as follows:

To the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Holden in and for the County of Mercer—May Term:

The Grand Inquest of the County of Mercer, for the present term, having, in the discharge of their duty, been called upon to investigate charges of bribery and corruption, preferred against certain members of the Legislature, its officers and others during the late session, deem it proper to call the special attention of the Court and public to this subject.

The crime charged is one of such a character as to demand the most serious attention, involving consequences the most injurious to the welfare of the people, and demoralizing in its influence on the Legislature of the State.

The subject has received from the Grand Jury a full, fair and impartial investigation, a large number of witnesses such as could be secured from among those said to have had knowledge of the evils complained of, were brought before us for examination, from distant parts of the State, consuming much time, and at great expense to the county. Yet it must be remembered that the crime charged was of the most serious character; that the capital of the State, the seat of the Legislature is in this county, within the jurisdiction of this Court where the crime charged is said to have been committed, and as no other Court of the State has jurisdiction of crimes committed here, the duty as well as the expense of this investigation, was imposed on the County of Mercer.

Bribes may have been offered elsewhere, having the same object in view and being equally criminal, yet not coming within the jurisdiction of this Court. How far this may have reduced the amount of information received cannot be ascertained. Sufficient, however, has been learned to satisfy the Grand Jury that the bribery practiced in the Legislature of the State at its late session has been so extensive as to demand the most rigid investigation; practices the most corrupt were freely indulged, and to an extent truly alarming, that money and other influences were used to corrupt members; that combinations were formed to influence the opinion, behavior and votes of members, on bills and other proceedings pending before them.

That these influences have extended to some of the officers of the Legislature, who, although in the receipt of large salaries, have received from private individuals and members, fees to prepare and present business to the Legislature, and for other services.

The Grand Jury has made diligent inquiry concerning the matter, and send to the bar of the Court such of the offenders as in their judgment, by the evidence adduced, are brought within the scope of the law. Yet there is good reason to believe that the few instances in which indictments are found are but a small part of the stupendous wrong.

The difficulty experienced in obtaining evidence in bribery cases, in consequence of both parties to the criminal acts being alike punishable, and therefore not bound to criminate themselves, suggests whether it is not advisable to so amend the statutes on this subject as to exculpate wholly or in part the party who first testifies to the crime of the other, or in some way to relieve the party first called as a witness, that he cannot refuse to answer concerning matters the answer to which might subject him to indictment and punishment.

The Grand Jury also present as a kindred crime the corrupt use of money in our elections. The increasing boldness with which the freedom and purity of the ballot-box is invaded, and the laws on the subject violated or disgraced, such corruption strikes at the foundation of our free institutions, which should be carefully guarded, and all violation of the law on this subject promptly and severely punished.

The Grand Jury, therefore, make this presentment in the hope that the attention of the Court and the people may be called to the subject, and that all good citizens will unite in discouraging the use of money at our elections and among members of the Legislature, and that they will promptly aid in presenting and punishing those who may be guilty of violating the law. By order of the Grand Jury.

JOHN H. PHILLIPS.

Judge BRADLEY said the Court was very happy to receive this presentment. The Grand Jury had done their duty to the satisfaction of the public who were indebted to them for their services. The Court would take such steps as might lie in its power to remedy the evils complained of. The Grand Inquest was then discharged with the thanks of the Court.

The prosecutor in reply to a question by the Court, stated that he was not satisfied with the result, but still had no reason to offer why the Grand Jury should not be discharged.

The following persons were indicted for bribery during the recent session of the Legislature: GARRET S. VAN WAGONER, member of Assembly from Passaic County; BARCLAY HAINES, of Burlington County; CHAS. M. RUH, member of Assembly from Hudson County, and DANIEL HOLSMAN, of Bergen County, against whom there are two indictments. We understand that fourteen bills had been prepared, charging thirteen different individuals with the same offence. The Grand Jury, therefore, must have reconsidered their action, inasmuch as only five bills were presented.

The two other bills were against persons charged with assault and battery.

DANIEL REED was charged with assault and battery on Mrs. JAMESON. He pleaded *non vult contendere*, and was fined $5.

The Court adjourned until Monday morning next.

Explosion at Mohawk, Herkimer County.

ILION, HERKIMER COUNTY, Thursday, June 7.

There was an explosion at the gas-house in Mohawk this afternoon, caused by the workmen snuffing a candle and throwing it on the water-tank, which was covered with gas. Two of the workmen were killed—Mr. CREESBRO and HENRY SUSON (colored.) The building was saved.

Death of a Distinguished Citizens.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, June 7.

WILLIAM S. SHERWOOD, proprietor of the principal printing establishment of this City, died to-day.

Amusements.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—To make a drama out of a novel by DICKENS is, to our thinking, the most difficult of all tasks; to satisfy the public even moderately in the undertaking is, in fact, to win a success. These propositions, not very illogical in themselves, are solved by the circumstance that every one reads DICKENS' novels, and every one expects when he goes to the theatre to find that on the stage which has most delighted him in the closet. The chances are that the train of feeling which carried him through the twenty months' effort of the writer, has been entirely ignored by the dramatist. Narration and dialogue, statement and action, are so opposed that none but rare talents can reconcile them. In the past, where literature was the privilege of the few, it was of course somewhat better. People did not know the novel, and they patiently studied the play. But in these days, when the dramatist treads quickly on the heels of the average reader he is exposed to untold dangers. His audience is divided against him, and it is only by some happy mechanical device in the way of scenery or situation that he can hope to bring them to a *quasi*

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OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the North American Fire Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 114 Broadway, on Monday, the 28th inst., the following Directors were unanimously elected:

JAMES W. OTIS, JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
JOSIAH LANE, OLIVER S. CARTER,
RICH. M. BLATCHFORD, WILLIAM BARTON,
CALEB SWAN, OLIVER H. SHEPARD,
THOMAS W. GALE, JAMES E. JOHNSTON,
DANIEL B. FEARING, SIDNEY BROOKS,
CHARLES WILLIAMS, HENRY PARISH,
WM. WHITERIGHT, JOHN BRYAN,
WYLLIS BLACKSTONE, EDWARD H. R. LYMAN,
JOSHUA J. HENRY, HENRY G. RICE.
ACTON CIVILL,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS was unanimously reëlected President.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SHELDEN AND COLUMBIAN COPPER CO., No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 28, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF the stock of the Shelden and Columbian Copper Company having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., (unless previously redeemed:)
Certificate No. 47, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 75 shares.
Certificate No. 59, in name of Satterlee & Co., for 150 shares.
Certificate No. 21, in name of Charles F. Stephenson, for 50 shares.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 9, 1866.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, 8th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of this Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

William S. Herriman, Robert L. Kennedy,
Charles N. Talbot, James M. Halsted,
Edward J. Woolsey, LeGrand B. Cannon,
G. Talbot Olyphant, John L. Aspinwall,
Samuel B. Schieffelin, James R. Taylor,
Abiel A. Low, Thomas Dickson,
O. DeF. Grant;

and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., No. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, May 10, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 11, 1866. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves.

The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 12th day of June.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—LAST NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF STOCK AND BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—The undersigned, in pursuance of the trust imposed upon them, have obtained a decree of foreclosure and sale, under and by the terms of which the property and franchise of the Company will be sold at public auction on the 9th day of July next.

All holders of the bonds and stock of the Company who wish to protect their interest at such sale must deposit their bonds and stock with the Union Trust Company of New-York on or before the 25th day of June next.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.
G. W. STANTON, Jr., BLAKELY WILSON, JOHN ELLIOTT, Committee.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company have resolved to issue $2,600,000 of the bonds or obligations of the Company, (convertible into stock,) and dispose of them to the stockholders at the rate of 20 per cent. of the par value of the same. The bonds will be apportioned to those stockholders pro rata who shall be registered as such on the closing of the transfer books on the 8th day of May next.

The payment of the 20 per cent. of the par value of the bonds must be made at the office of the Company by the 12th day of June next, at which date the bonds will be ready for delivery.

The transfer books will be closed on the 8th day of May and reopened on the 12th of June next.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, May 29, 1866.

THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF THE STOCK OF THE DOUGLASS MINING COMPANY, of Michigan, having been forfeited for non-payment of assessments, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, on SATURDAY, June 30, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., unless previously redeemed:
Certificate No. 31, in name of Geo. Bliss, for 500 shares.
Certificate No. 45, in name of Edward Haight, for 125 shares.
Certificate No. 44, in name of George Ellis, 125 shares.
Certificate No. 33, in name of C. Eschmeier, 100 shares.
By order of Board of Directors.
S. J. EDWARDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the Company's office, in the City of Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866, the polls opening at 11 o'clock A. M., and closing at 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the morning of Thursday, June 21.
WM. F. STAUNTON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN IN CONformity with the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in such cases made and provided, that all the circulating notes of the BURLINGTON BANK, in the City of Burlington, and State aforesaid, must be presented for redemption at the Mechanics' National Bank, in said City and State, or at the Philadelphia National Bank, in the City of Philadelphia, or at the Park National Bank, in the City of New-York, within one year from this date, or that the funds held by said Bank for the redemption of such notes will be distributed among the stockholders of said bank.
Dated May 1, 1866. JOSEPH ASKEW, President.

CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 17, 1866.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them.

The transfer books will be closed from the 1st until the 14th day of June, 1866. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 13th of June prox.
JOHN KERR, President.

OFFICE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 2, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of June. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1866.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the People's Fire Insurance Company will be held at their office, No. 393 Canal-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1866. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
WM. S. MARTIN, Secretary.

A MEMBER OF THE N. Y. GOLD EXCHANGE wishes to enter into an engagement with some banking firm for the transaction of their gold business. Parties not represented in the Gold Board can make an advantageous arrangement by addressing GOLD BROKER, Box No. 150 Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	105⅜	106	June, 7-30	102⅜	102½
Coupon, '81	109⅜	109⅞	July, 7-30	102¼	102½
5-20 Regist'd, '62	102⅜	102½	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	112⅝	112⅞
5-20 Coupon, '62	102⅜	102½	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅞	112⅛
5-20 Coupon, '64	102¼	102½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	111⅜	111⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	102¼	102½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	110⅜	110⅝
10-40 Registered	95⅞	96½	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	109⅜	109⅝
10-40 Coupon	95⅞	96½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	107⅜	107⅝
Curr'cy Certifcs.	100	100½	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅞	106⅛
Gold	143	143⅛	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	105⅜	105⅝
August, 7-30	102¼	102½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	104⅞	105⅛

HENRY CLEWS. WM. B. BEND. THEODORE S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be
ALLOWED INTEREST AT THE CURRENT MARKET RATE
on all daily balances, subject to check on demand without notice.
U. S. SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
Collections made on Washington and all other points in the Union, with quick returns.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS.
INSURANCE, BANK, MINING, PETROLEUM, EXPRESS, TELEGRAPH, GAS AND RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
REGULAR AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS EVERY MONDAY AND THURSDAY, OR ON ANY DAY REQUIRED AT THE EXCHANGE.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
No. 73 Broadway, corner Rector-st.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS, which may be withdrawn at any time.
THIS COMPANY is authorized to act as Receiver, Executor, Trustee for married women, Guardian for infants, and generally to execute all legal trusts.
IT IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY for money paid into Court. It will take charge of and manage the estates of persons going abroad, or who do not desire to give their personal attention to business.
ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, President.
A. V. STOUT, JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Vice-Presidents.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

A. A. Low, David Dows,
S. G. Wheeler, Jr., Benj. H. Hutton,
W. R. Travers, Francis Skiddy,
Horace F. Clark, Daniel Devlin,
J. B. Johnston, Henry E. Davies,
J. M. Waterbury, Henry K. Bogert,
Freeman Clarke, E. B. Wesley,
Amasa J. Parker, George W. Cuyler,
Allen Munroe, James M. McLean,
Daniel C. Howell, Elisha Riggs,
Augustus Schell, James Forsyth,
John Magee, J. W. Freeman,
Wm. F. Russell, Wm. Whitewright, Jr.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.
SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE SEVEN and three-tenths (7 3-10) coupons, payable June 15, inst., will now be received for examination.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer U. S.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit for Travelers' use in Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED FROM
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX
TO
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

WANTED,
Muskingum County, Ohio, Van Wert County, Ohio, Ross County, Ohio, } 7 PER CENT BONDS.
All classes of UNCURRENT SECURITIES bought and sold by
WM. C. EGLESTON, No. 54 William-st.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER-ST., NEW-YORK, May 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO SCRIP STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors, at their stated meeting held this date, unanimously adopted the following, viz.:

Resolved, That a call for fifty (50) per cent. in cash, payable on the 1st day of June, 1866, be and the same is hereby made on the holders of the scrip stock of record at the closing of the transfer books on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 3 P. M., being fifty dollars ($50) on each share issued under the act of 1865 to increase the capital stock of the Company.

Resolved, That said payments may be made until and inclusive of the 1st day of August, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum from and after the said 1st day of June.

In accordance with the terms of the said scrip stock, the same, with the amount paid thereon, will be liable to forfeiture in default of payment on or before the said 1st day of August, 1866.

Certificates of stock will be ready for delivery on the payment and surrender of the certificates of scrip stock at the Company's office.
By order of the Board of Directors.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1866.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Trustees of this Company, held at their office, June 4, 1866, pursuant to notice,

Frederick S. Winston, William Moore,
John V. L. Pruyn, John E. Develin,
William Betts, Oliver H. Palmer,
Alex. W. Bradford, Richard A. McCurdy,

were unanimously elected Trustees, to serve for the term of four years.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees of said Company, held at their office this 6th inst.,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON
was unanimously reëlected President.

The resignation of Mr. THEO. W. MORRIS as a Secretary of this Company having been received and accepted, Mr. JOHN M. STUART was unanimously appointed a Secretary.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD COMPANY—ANNUAL ELECTION.—The annual election of thirteen Directors of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, in the village of Saratoga Springs, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of June next. The polls will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open for one hour.
H. C. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.
TROY, N. Y., May 25, 1866.

NEW-YORK AND ORO FINO GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF IDAHO.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, No. 137 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 11th day of June, inst. The polls will be opened from 12 o'clock noon, until 2 o'clock P. M.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866. S. C. HAY, Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, May 29, 1866.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Illinois, maturing on the first Monday of July, 1866, will be paid at the Ocean National Bank of the City of New-York on the 2d to the 16th day inclusive of July, 1866.
JAMES H. BEVERIDGE, State Treasurer.

EMPIRE AND SILVER STATE MINING AND MILL CO., NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the Election of Trustees and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 35 Pine-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th of June, at 12 M.
WALTON FERGUSON, Assistant Secretary.

AUSTIN GOLD MINING COMPANY, office No. 155 Broadway, N. Y., Room No. 9.—Annual meeting for the election of directors, June 12, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

TEXAS GOLD-MINING OFFICE, NO. 155 Broadway, New-York, Room No. 9.—Annual meeting for the election of Directors, June 19, 1866, at 12 o'clock M.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA STATE COUPONS bought or collected at best rates. WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 4, first floor over Park Bank

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CROWN PETROLEUM COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of One Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on the 14th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date.
T. CARLTON, President.
S. J. GOODENOUGH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE RUSSELL FILE COMPANY, ROOM NO. 28, NO. 30 BROAD-ST.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent. in cash will be paid to the shareholders of this Company, on the 20th of June next. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th till the 20th of June, inclusive. By order of the Trustees.
W. J. PEASE, jr., Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,
ON SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000,
BY THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS for sale at a great bargain, for cash only. For particulars, address Post-office Box No. 6,771.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO invest $2,000 in a profitable manufacturing business secured by patent. Apply to No. 171 Broadway, Room 14.

AN OIL REFINERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Apply to MATHEW ANDERSON, No. 128 Maiden-lane, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until June 26, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Envelopes required for the official uses of Postmasters at first and second class offices, during a period of two years from the 1st of July, 1866. The estimated number of Envelopes that will be required is as follows:
Class 1.—750,000 Envelopes for Circulars, 5¼ by 3 inches.
Class 2.—1,500,000 Envelopes, 5¼ by 3¼ inches.
Class 3.—600,000 Envelopes, 6¾ by 3¾ inches.
Class 4.—400,000 Envelopes, 9 by 4 inches.
Class 5.—200,000 Envelopes, 10¾ by 4½ inches.
Class 6.—300,000 Envelopes, 8 by 4½ inches.

An ordinary quality of buff paper will answer for the Envelopes of Class 1. Those of Class 6 are to be made of Manilla paper, of firm and even texture, and the others of buff or cream-colored paper, of approved quality.

All the envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the lap of each envelope, and must have such printing upon the face as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. They must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, packed in pasteboard boxes, each to contain 250 envelopes, the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to bear transportation through the mails. When a quantity not less than 3,000 envelopes is required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes, and, in either case, proper labels of direction must be placed upon the boxes by the contractor, as directed by an agent of this Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters, and be delivered either at the New-York Post-office or at the Stamp and Envelope Agency in New-York, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing and transportation.

Bids are also invited for furnishing 4,000,000 envelopes, more or less, to be used in covering dead letters returned to writers, to be thoroughly made of a good quality of Manilla paper, well gummed, 6 3-10 by 3½ inches. The envelopes must have such printing upon them as may be directed by the Postmaster-General. Also, 100,000 envelopes, more or less, to be thoroughly made of the best quality of white or buff paper, to be 4 by 8 9-10 inches in size, and to have the words "Post-office Department," "Official Business," and "Postmaster," printed on them in the manner prescribed by this Department.

These envelopes must be delivered at the Post-office Department in Washington, D. C., in good order, ready for use, free of cost for packing and transportation, and at the rate of about 38,000 per week. The first delivery of the envelopes specified above to be made as early in July as practicable.

Specimens of the different kinds of envelopes, for which proposals are invited, may be seen by applying to the Postmasters of the following offices, viz.: New-York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Penn.; Baltimore, Md.; or they may be obtained direct from this Department.

Bidders will be expected to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply, and no bid will be considered unless offered by manufacturers of envelopes, accompanied by satisfactory guarantees.

The price bid, and the quality of samples submitted, will both be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bond and security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The bids should be endorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Postmaster-General.
W. DENNISON, Postmaster-General.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT LUMBER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1866.

The offers received under the advertisement of May 3 being considered less than the real value of the material, were not accepted, and SEALED PROPOSALS are again invited until THURSDAY, June 21, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of 843,000 feet of Government Lumber, of the following sizes and descriptions, viz.:
18,050 feet 1½-inch Oak.
160,000 feet 2-inch Oak.
100,000 feet 2½-inch Oak.
129,000 feet 3-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 3½-inch Oak.
72,000 feet 4-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 5-inch Oak.
10,000 feet 2-inch Hickory.
6,500 feet 3-inch Hickory.
14,600 feet 4-inch Hickory.
39,000 feet 1½-inch Ash.
74,000 feet 2-inch Ash.
36,000 feet 3-inch Ash.
90,000 feet 4-inch Ash.
20,000 feet 5-inch Ash.
3,500 feet ¾-inch Pine.
34,800 feet ⅞-inch Pine.
57,000 feet 1-inch Pine.
25,000 feet ⅝-inch Poplar.
13,000 feet 1-inch Poplar.

The attention of wagon and carriage-makers is called to this sale, as the above is a very superior lot of well-seasoned lumber, suitable for manufacturing purposes. It can be seen by applying to Brevet Brig.-Gen. C. H. TOMPKINS, Quartermaster in charge at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol.

Bids will be received for the purchase of ten thousand feet and upward. The undersigned reserves the right to reject all the bids should they be considered too low.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid and prior to the delivery of the lumber, which must be removed within fifteen days after the proposal is accepted.

Proposals should be signed by the bidder's full name, and give his post-office address, plainly indorsed, "Proposals for the Purchase of Lumber," and directed to
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-General and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington, D. C.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1866.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY-YARDS, UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.—Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 28th of June next, at which time the proposals will be opened. The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed, "Proposals of Timber, &c., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposals, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau. The Commandant of each Navy-yard and the Purchasing Paymaster for each station will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards. The proposal must be for the whole of a class; and all applications for information or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards. The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in, the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside. The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yard, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows: Class No. 1, white oak logs; No. 2, white oak keel or keelson pieces; No. 3, white oak curved timber; No. 4, white oak plank; No. 5, white oak boards; No. 6, yellow pine logs; No. 7, yellow pine beams; No. 8, yellow pine mast and spar timber; No. 9, white pine deck and stage plank; No. 10, white pine mast timber; No. 11, white pine logs, plank and boards; No. 12, hackmatack timber; No. 13, ash logs, plank and boards; No. 14, ash oars; No. 15, hickory buts and bars; No. 16, black walnut, maple, cherry, mahogany, white wood and veneers; No. 17, cedar and cypress boards; No. 18, locust timber; No. 19, white oak staves and headings; No. 20, black spruce; No. 21, locust, treenails and wedges; No. 23, lignumvitæ; No. 25, iron—round, flat and square; No. 26, steel; No. 27, iron spikes; No. 28, iron nails—wrought and cut; No. 30, lead; No. 32, dry goods and upholstery; No. 33, hardware; No. 34, tools for stores; No. 36 white lead; No. 37, zinc paints; No. 38, colored paints, dryers, &c.; No. 39, varnish, &c.; No. 40, linseed oil; No. 41, glass; No. 42, brushes; No. 44, fish oil; No. 45, tallow, soap and sweet oil; No. 47, ship chandlery; No. 48, oakum; No. 49, tank iron; No. 50, ingot copper; No. 52, poles; No. 55, bellows: The following are the classes, by their numbers, required at the respective navy-yards: KITTERY.—Nos. 4, 6, 9, 10, 13, 17, 19, 25, 27, 28, 32, 33, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47. CHARLESTOWN.—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 48. BROOKLYN.—Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 44, 45, 47, 49, 50. PHILADELPHIA.—Nos. 4, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, 23, 25, 26, 28, 31, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 45, 47, 48, 50. WASHINGTON.—Nos. 1, 6, 11, 13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 20, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 47, 50, 52, 55. NORFOLK.—Nos. 1, 4, 6, 11, 19.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23, 1866.

OFFERS WILL BE RECEIVED BY this Bureau until the 12th of June, 1866, for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which may be seen at the Navy-yards indicated.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD:
Screw steamer SAGAMORE, of 507 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer ALTHEA, of 72 tons, old measurement.
Sloop-of-war ST. LOUIS, of 700 tons, old measurement.

NEW-YORK NAVY-YARD:
Paddle-wheel steamer JAMES ADGER, of 1,151 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer OCTORARA, of 829 tons, old measurement.
Paddle-wheel steamer TRITONIA, of 202 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer JASMINE, of 122 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer KANAWHA, of 507 tons, old measurement.
Screw steamer MARIGOLD, of 115 tons, old measurement.

BOSTON NAVY-YARD:
Sloop-of-war JOHN ADAMS, of 700 tons.

These vessels will be sold with their spars, standing rigging, two boats, and such other articles as will be shown to applicants by the Commandant of the Yard where the vessels lie, with the exception of their armaments, navy anchors and chains, nautical instruments and stores. The vessels can be seen and the inventories examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the Yards.

Government reserves the right to withdraw any of the vessels from sale.

Payments must be made within three days from the date of the reception of the notice of the acceptance of an offer, and the vessels must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the date of the deposit.

Proposals will be indorsed, "Proposals for the purchase of vessels."

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS, INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until MONDAY, June 18, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, curbing, guttering and flagging Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street; and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from its junction with Lawrence-street, &c.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For curbing and guttering Thirty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to East River.

For flagging northeast corner of Third-street and Second-avenue.

For flagging Fourth-street, south side, from number Two Hundred and Thirty-six east to Avenue B.

For reflagging Eighty-seventh-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.

For filling One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Second to Third avenue.

For regulating, grading, curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Fourteenth street, from Third to Fourth avenue.

For repairing pier foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth-street, North River.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, June 6, 1866.
CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PROPOSALS.

NATIONAL MILITARY ASYLUM.

The Managers of the National Asylum for Discharged Volunteer Soldiers, authorized by act of Congress, approved March 21, 1866, ask proposals for sites for Asylums, by donation or sale. The premises must be situate in one of the Loyal States, contain at least two hundred acres of land, and be in a healthy location and easy of access by railroad or otherwise. It is the purpose of the Managers to erect, without delay, extensive and permanent buildings for said Asylums, and its establishment will be largely advantageous to any section or railroad in the vicinity of its location.

Plans, specifications and estimates for Asylum buildings, including detached cottages, are also asked for the approval of the Board. Liberal compensation will be given for the successful plan.

Proposals, plans, specifications and estimates—the first-named to be in writing, containing plot and description of grounds, and terms and conditions of transfer—must be sent to Major-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, at Lowell, Mass., on or before the 20th day of June, 1866.
BENJ. F. BUTLER, President Board of Managers.
LEWIS B. GUNCKEL, Secretary.

Papers entitled to publish the laws of the United States are respectfully requested to publish this for three weeks prior to the 20th of June, 1866, and send their bill, with copy of notice, as above directed.

PROPOSALS FOR INEBRIATE ASYLUM

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1866.

TO CARPENTERS AND MASONS—Proposals sealed and indorsed as above will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, No. 1 Bond-st., until 12 o'clock M., of the 15th day of June next, for the masons' and carpenters' work and materials necessary to complete a portion of the Inebriate Asylum on Ward's Island. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, No. 88 Wall-st., who will furnish all information in respect to the work.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of rejecting any or all propositions for the above, not deemed by them advantageous to the interests of the Department.
JAMES BOWEN, President.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, secretary.
ISAAC BELL, O. W. BRENNAN, Commissioners.

SITE FOR A POST-OFFICE.—AT A MEETing of the Commission on the Post-office Site, held this 30th day of May, 1866, the following resolution was unanimously adopted and ordered to be published:

Resolved, That in accordance with an act of Congress, approved May 16, 1866, appointing a "Commission to select a proper site for a building for a Post-office, and for the accommodation of the United States Courts of the City of New-York," with instructions to report to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior at their earliest convenience, the Commissioners invite proposals, to be made on or before WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 12 M., for the sale of a space of land equal to twenty-five or thirty city lots, centrally located, in the City of New-York, said proposals to be sent to Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor's Office, or to JAMES KELLY, Post-office.
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Chairman.
JAMES KELLY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF BANKS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1866.

Notice is hereby given, that, under the provisions of Chapter 761, Laws of 1866, being an act entitled "An Act authorizing the taxation of Stockholders of Banks and the surplus funds of Savings Banks," the shareholders of Banks and Banking Associations in the City and County of New-York have been assessed, for the year 1866, on the value of their shares of stock therein.

The Assessment Rolls are now prepared, and will remain open till the 30th day of June, 1866, for the correction of errors.
A. J. WILLIAMSON, J. W. BROWN, J. W. ALLEN, Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For setting curb and gutter stone in First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street.

Second—For paving with square blocks Thirty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

Third—For paving with stone blocks Front-street, from Wall-street to Maiden-lane.

Fourth—For building sewer in First-avenue, from twenty feet south of Fifty-second-street, to sewer in Fiftieth-street, with branch in Fifty-first-street to ninety feet west of Avenue A.

Fifth—For building sewer in First-avenue from Sixth to Seventh streets.

Sixth—For building sewer in West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.

Seventh—For paving Thirty-fifth-street with trap block, between First and Second avenues.

Eighth—For laying cross-walk in Twelfth-street, four hundred feet west of Sixth-avenue.

Ninth—For fencing vacant lots in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—On the east side of First-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-ninth street, and all the lots on the west side of First-avenue from Eighty-Sixth to Eighty-eighth streets.

Second—All the lots on both sides of Thirty-sixth-street to the extent of half the block from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

Third—All the lots on both sides of Front-street to the extent of half the block from eighty feet south of Wall-street to Fletcher-street.

Fourth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from half the block below Fiftieth-street to Fifty-second-street; also all the lots on the north side of Fiftieth-street, and on both sides of Fifty-first-street, and on the south side of Fifty-second-street, from one hundred and twenty-five feet west of the First-avenue to the East River; also all the lots on the south side of Fiftieth-street, from First-avenue to one hundred and twenty-five feet west of said avenue.

Fifth—All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Sixth to Seventh streets.

Sixth—All the lots on both sides of West-street, from Horatio to Gansevoort street.

Seventh—All lots on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, to the extent of half the block from First to Second avenue.

Eighth—All the lots on both sides of Twelfth-street, between Sixth and seventh avenues.

Ninth—All those four lots on the south side of Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, and adjoining the Church of St. Gabriel on the west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
JACOB F. OAKLEY, JOHN D. OTTIWELL, ISAAC O. HUNT, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 7, 1866.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, (3D, 5TH, 6TH AND 8TH WARDS,) NO. 108 LEONARD-ST., May 31, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN ACCORDANCE with the provision of section 19 of act June 30, 1864, as amended March 3, 1865, that the lists and enumerations of the annual taxes assessed in this district, will remain open at this office for the space of ten days from the date hereof, for the purpose of inspection by parties concerned; and that for five days immediately thereafter, to wit: From the 10th to the 15th day of June, I will hear appeals relative to any erroneous or excessive valuations, assessments or enumerations by the Assessor or Assistant Assessor, returned in the annual list.

All appeals to the Assessor as aforesaid are required to be made in writing, and to specify the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which a decision is requested, and must state the ground or principle of error complained of.
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Assessor Fourth District New-York.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE COMMITtee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen will meet in the Chamber of the Board, City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of affording a final hearing to all persons interested in the proposed widening of West-street, from Canal-street to the Battery.
MICHAEL NORTON, BERNARD REILLY, CHARLES McBRIEN, Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON LANDS AND PLACES of the Board of Aldermen will meet on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of considering the subject of removing the stoops in Nassau-st. All parties interested are requested to appear without further notice.
W. L. ELY, E. H. RYERS, W. H. GEDNEY.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 14th day of June, 1866, I shall proceed to draw Jurors for the following Court, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1866:

A panel of 36 Grand Jurors for a Court of General Sessions; a panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions. WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

ALL PERSONS HAVING JUST CAUSES of complaint against the City and County Government, or any of its departments or agents, are invited to call at the rooms of the Citizens' Association, No. 813 Broadway, where they will receive advice and coöperation in the protection of their rights and in defending them from wrongs.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to laying out a road, or public drive, between the northerly line of Fifty-ninth-street, and the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York. The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to provide for the laying out and improving of certain portions of the City and County of New-York," passed April 24, 1865, three-fifths being present, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 30th day of June, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Appraisement in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the laying out of a road or public drive in said City; said road or public drive to commence at the junction of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, running thence northerly and northeasterly, and following the general course of Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) to the northerly line of Eighty-seventh-street, where the said road or public drive is equi-distant between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; running thence northeasterly and equi-distant between said Tenth and Eleventh avenues to the southerly line of One Hundred and Third-street, running thence, northerly to the southerly line of One Hundred and Eighth-street at the junction of Bloomingdale-road and the Eleventh-avenue; and running thence northeasterly and including the whole of said Eleventh-avenue and twenty-five feet in width of the land adjacent on either side thereof to the southerly line of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street; said road or public drive includes the whole of said Bloomingdale-road (or Broadway) between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventh-streets, except a portion thereof between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-seventh-streets, and another portion thereof between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Fourth-streets, in the City of New-York: said road or public drive is of a general width of one hundred and fifty feet, as shown and delineated on a certain map of the same, made by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and now on file in the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1866.
RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

FIREWORKS.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, No. 39 John-st.

FIREWORKS.—HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS, and WAUGH'S NONPAREIL TORPEDOES, sold wholesale at his manufactory, Nos. 200 and 202 9th-av. A. WAUGH, Proprietor.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.

Will sell on WEDNESDAY, June 20, 1866,

At 1 o'clock P. M.,

At their salesroom, No. 112 Pearl-st.,

Hanover-square,

By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,

ABOUT 2,000 BALES OF MOBILE COTTON.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and may be seen in the bale at the Government Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and by sample at the salesroom of the auctioneers, No. 112 Pearl-st., New-York, two days before the sale.

A. JOURNEAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE
OF PROPERTY AT MORRISANIA,
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
A. JOURNEAY
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 12, 1866,
At 12 o'clock M.,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The valuable property located at West Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., known as Lewis Terrace, consisting of houses, stables and vacant lots, situated about on a line with 155th-st.; easy of access via 2d and 3d-av. cars, Harlem Railroad, (within a few minutes' walk of Melrose Station,) or via Central Park and 5th-av.; it is expected that the contemplated Boulevard will pass in the vicinity of the premises. The houses are filled in with brick, built by days' work, in the most substantial manner, and replete with modern improvements, hot and cold water, shower baths, wash rooms, water closets, (up and down stairs,) dumb-waiters, &c.; excellent water, fine lawn, garden, fruit trees, &c.; good bathing, fishing, &c., in the immediate vicinity, combining the conveniences of a City residence with the comforts of a rural home. Location healthy; view unsurpassed. Will be sold separately. Terms, (which will be liberal,) at sale. Title perfect. For further particulars apply to Messrs. P. & H. LEWIS, No. 412 Broadway, or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

SALE OF VESSELS.

The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the 25th day of May, 1866, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following vessels, with all their tackle, apparel and furniture, to wit: The *Falcon*, *Seagull* and *Kingfisher*. Said vessels are propellers. The *Seagull* and *Kingfisher* are now lying at Pier No. 11 North River, in said City, and the *Falcon* at the foot of 13th-st., North River, in said City.

This sale will be made in pursuance of the terms of and by authority contained in three certain mortgages, one on each vessel, dated respectively 3d day of February, 1866, and given by the Commercial Steamboat Company to John King, Jr., Auditor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, to secure certain indebtedness therein respectively named.—Dated May 14, 1866.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, May 30, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Friday, May 25, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 5, 1866, at 12 M., at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated Wednesday, May 30, 1866.

The above sale is further adjourned until WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon, at the same place.
JOHN W. THORP, Attorney for Mortgagee.
Dated JUNE 5, 1866.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CORN.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPOT OF WASHINGTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1866.

There will be sold at public auction, in and near this city, under the direction of Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, about 20,000 bushels of Corn in sacks, at the following-named points:
At 6th-st. wharf, 10,000 bushels.
At Giesboro Depot, 10,000 bushels.

The grain will be sold in lots of 500 bushels, with the privilege of the purchaser taking any amount up to 5,000 bushels.

The sale will commence at 6th-st. wharf at 10 o'clock A. M., and immediately after the completion of the sale of the amount at that point it will be continued at Giesboro Depot.

A Government boat will be in readiness at 6th-st. wharf to ferry persons who wish to attend the sale to Giesboro and back.

The grain must be removed within ten days from date of sale.

Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster, Depot of Washington.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FRENCH FANCY GOODS.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 60 Liberty-st., an assortment of superb fancy goods, of new patterns and designs, imported this season, consisting in part of
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS,
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES, ORMOLU GOODS,
ELEGANT BRONZES, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND POSITIVE SALE OF 500 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS ON 1ST, 2D, 3D, 4TH, 5TH, 6TH AND 7TH AVENUES, AND ON 44TH, 46TH, 54TH, 55TH AND 56TH STREETS, EIGHTH WARD, BROOKLYN, belonging to the estate of Theodorus Bergen, deceased, and sold by order of the Executors to close the estate.—On WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. This property is very desirable for investment or immediate improvements. Part of the streets and avenues are graded and paved. Cars run from nearly all the Brooklyn ferries and pass this property continually, making it accessible from all points. Also, a piece of land in New-Utrecht, adjoining the City of Brooklyn. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; or of the Proctors, REOLFE & BERGEN, No. 1 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, June 8, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
JAPANESE AND CHINESE WORKS OF ART, CURIOSITIES, &c.—In which collection will be found rare and curious pieces of silver enamel work, embroidered official robes, from the sacking of the palace of Pekin; Japanese books and pictures, Japanese fans, pipes and pencil-holders, rice paper pictures; Chinese shoes, Chinese dressing cases, incense ash vases, glove boxes, umbrella scarfs, ash holders, Chinese charm, made of coin, embroidery, &c., with other rare and curious articles, and would call attention to the catalogue, which may be obtained at our salesroom.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advances due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, I will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, at the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October twenty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till Wednesday, June 28, 1865, at the same hour and place
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August 23, 1865, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1865. aug24-lawtoct26.

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865. oc27-lawtod28

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865. d29-lawtom29

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866. mh30-lawtom31

The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866. je1-lawtojy26

E. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, JUNE 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable lot with the buildings thereon known as No. 134 Greene-st., New-York City, 229 feet 2 inches north of Prince-st.; size 25x100. Also, the valuable lot on the southeasterly side of Columbia-street, 25 feet 6 inches southwesterly from the southerly corner of Columbia and Middagh sts., 25.3x100. Maps at the office, No. 43 Wall-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON SATURDAY, AT 2 o'clock, at No. 427 Hudson-st., rich lace and canopy curtains, rosewood and other bedsteads, five 7-octave pianos, nearly new, one guitar set in pearl, looking-glasses, linen sheets, table-cloths, silver ware, rosewood dressing tables, bedroom carpets, oil-cloths, matting, feather beds, bedding, together with everything for housekeeping.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on SATURDAY, 9th, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:
UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE—Comprising in all about 400 packages and parcels of unclaimed baggage and freight. By order of the
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY.

W. H. DISBROW, Auctioneer—No. 100 Liberty-st.

HORSES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, depot wagons, baggage wagons, coupe rockaways, harness, &c., new and second-hand, at auction, THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJAMIN F. TUNNEY, Auctioneer. Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.

LARGE SALE HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, LARGE LOT VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS.

THRALL & CURTIS will sell by auction THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) at 10½ o'clock, at their
NEW SALESROOM, NO. 62 LIBERTY-ST.,

A large assortment of fine parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture, enameled and chestnut suits, mirrors, bookcases, wardrobes, office-desks, tables and chairs, 30 velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rugs, matting, china, glassware, &c. &c.

Catalogues at the salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 8, AT 11 o'clock, within the store:
1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
77 barrels Zante Currants.
25 cases Sardines.
40 frails Cluster Raisins.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 7 East River:
4,750 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,300 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo bark *Starlight* from Messina.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A FIRST-CLASS German Protestant ladies' maid; understands hair-dressing, sewing of all kinds and embroidering; also a competent German laundress; understands her duties fully, fluting, &c.; and a competent American Protestant nurse and seamstress; has good reference, and will be found willing and obliging, and understands operating Wheeler & Wilson machine, and a first-class general cook; understands her duties fully, baking, desserts, &c.; all have good reference, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 145 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also a competent French nurse; good reference.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR THREE ENGlish Protestant girls; one as lady's maid and seamstress, the other as competent nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children from their birth; the other as chambermaid, waitress or sewing; will be found fully competent in the above-mentioned duties; is willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days at No. 146 10th-st., below Broadway and 4th-av. Also, a good general Protestant cook, understanding baking, &c.; good references.

WANTED—100 LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, who doubt the honesty of their husbands, wives, partners or employes, may call on WILDEY & CO., private detectives, No. 212 Broadway, (Knox Building,) Rooms Nos. 18 and 19. They will soon sift the matter, privately, but thoroughly, and give you the true facts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSERY GOVerness, or as nurse only, by a very respectable and well educated young Protestant, in some first-class family; no objection to traveling or to the country. Call at No. 198 East 21st-st., top floor, front room, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing, or would take care of grown children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 112 West 16th-st., near 6th-av., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A YOUNG LADY (American) of unquestionable refinement, in a family where there are children, as governess and nurse, or to travel as a companion; references first-class. Address R., Box No. 4,491 Post-office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A MEAT AND pastry cook in a family or Summer-house; also, for Protestant nurses, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses and general houseworkers. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., corner 14th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO GET A SITuation for an honest, reliable girl with a family who are going to England, to take charge of children or as lady's maid during the voyage. Apply at Dr. Lambert's, No. 336 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and assist with the washing and ironing, or as waitress; has the best of reference; can be seen at present employer's place. Call at No. 308 Lexington-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English Protestant girl, lately landed, to do chamberwork, or to take care of children; can sew neatly; has no objection to going to the country. Call at No. 321 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general housework by a neat, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and economical and respectful; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble colored young woman to travel with a family to Europe as child's nurse, or to wait on an invalid; is somewhat experienced in sea traveling; the best of references. Can be seen at No. 134 West 29th-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; can give first-class reference from her last employer. Call at or address 71 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., in the paper store.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR CHAMBERMAID, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding house; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A SMALL PRIvate family to cook, wash, and iron; is a good baker and understands her business well. Can be seen at No. 316 East 32d-st., near 2d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing at her own house, or to go out by the day; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 146 West 32th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MONTHLY sick nurse, just disengaged; best of reference from some of the best physicians. Call or address No. 135 West 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in washing at her own house, or to go out by the day; good City references. Call at No. 194 7th-av., above 23d-st., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as nurse or to do light chamberwork. Apply at No. 553 West 34th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN, who has lost her baby, 3 months old, wishes to get a nursing in a private family or in her own house, if required; best of City or country references. Can be seen by calling at No. 220 East 23d-st., third floor.

A POSITION AS TRAVELING COMPANION to a lady, or as an amanuensis or copyist, is wanted by a lady of refinement. Best of references given. Address E. BRANARD, Station D, 8th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as farmer; a Scotchman; understands farming in all its branches, and raising of fancy stock, having had good situations in this country and the old country, which his recommends will show. Address G. T., at the seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN LATELY FROM Scotland, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; understands his business well; can give first-class references from last employers; is very obliging. Address, for two days, W. M. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; is a careful driver; has been in both capacities; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of reference. Address J. McK., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITERman, a situation in a private family or boarding-house, or would take care of an invalid gentleman; has lived 17 years in his three last places. Can be seen for 2 days, at the drug-store, No. 913 Broadway.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN LATELY DIScharged from the navy, and wishing to stay ashore, would like to get into some store as porter or where he could make himself generally useful. Address A. G. F., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom; understands his business, having 11 years' reference from last employer; City or country; moderate wages expected. Call or address JOHN L., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man, lately arrived in this country, as farmer or assistant gardener; willing to make himself generally useful. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; is not afraid of work; is a good and careful driver; would make himself generally useful; is a Protestant. Address W. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and carriages, &c.; is willing and obliging; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 71 3d-av., in the harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young man as gardener, who understands the care of horses and cattle, and has the best of City reference from his last employer. Address M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; is a good groom and a careful driver; has the best of City references. Address J. C., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, in either City or country, to work in a garden or to take care of horses; can milk well; is willing to make himself generally useful. Address X., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a Protestant man in a private family; has ten years' experience in this City; no objection to go in the country for the Summer; can give the best of reference as to capacity. Address H. E., Box 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE WAITer, in a first-class family, by a respectable man, who has seven years' reference from his present employer. No. 331 5th-av., corner 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND gardener, either City or country; willing to make himself useful; will furnish the very best of references. Address P. M., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman and gardener; can milk; has good references; wages no object. Address T. D., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE man, as coachman or gardener; understands both; is willing to make himself useful; good reference. Address Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN as coachman and plain vegetable gardener; has several years' experience in both; can be highly recommended for both. Address C. H., Box 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single, sober, steady man. Address M. H., No. 17 Sullivan-st., second, floor front room. Willing to go to the country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, with good reference, some respectable employment for three or four days of the week. Address C., Station F, stating requirements.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES a good hand to learn the feed and grain business; can give good reference. Address C. H. WALKER, No. 25 Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant single young man, a situation as coachman and groom in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in care of horses and carriages; has no objection to the country; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—AS COACHMAN, A SITUATION BY a single steady, industrious man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening and milking, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is willing to be useful; 14 years of the best City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN MARRIED man, a situation as coachman and gardener; is a first-class groom and careful driver; can milk; is willing and obliging; habits strictly moral; wife would go as cook, if desired; satisfactory reference given. Address A. S. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE young man, just disengaged, a situation as coachman; understands his business perfectly; best of references. Call at or address J. J., stable, 67 West 41st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and to assist in waiting, in private family; the best of reference given. Address A. H., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO CAN furnish the best of reference, a situation as bookkeeper, assistant bookkeeper or clerk in a store. Address D. G., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced man; the best of City reference. Address J. C., Station G, 6th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.; or stable, No. 47 West 44th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SOBER INDUSTRIOUS HONest young man, a situation to take care of horses, or at anything where he can be useful; good reference. Address M., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable man. Apply at No. 255 5th-av., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; has the best of City references. Call at No. 64 University-place, harness-store.

TO BAKERS.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS TO learn the baking business; has a small knowledge of the business; is strong and willing to work; can drive and deliver; best of City reference. Call on or address ARTHUR J. HEANEY, No. 560 2d-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

$200 PER MONTH paid to agents to introduce our new $15, $18 and $20 Sewing-Machines, Ketchum's patent. Address, with stamp,
MONADNOCK SEWING-MACHINE CO., Winchendon, Mass.

COLOR-MAKER WANTED.

A liberal compensation will be paid for a man practically acquainted with the manufacture of chrome greens, yellow, blue, &c. Address, with references, GOODWIN, Post-office Box No. 5,460.

WANTED—AGENTS; NEW BOOK NOW READY—THE GREAT CAMPAIGNS OF GRANT AND SHERMAN. By Hon. J. T. HEADLEY. In one large volume, from official sources, including popular biographies of prominent Generals of the Union army, with numerous steel portraits, battle-scenes and maps. In both English and German. Sold only by agents. A rare chance is offered to make money. Send stamp for terms, &c.
E. B. TREAT & CO., Publishers, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS SALESMAN IN ladies and gentlemen's fashionable boot and shoe store; one who perfectly understands the business and is competent to take charge and conduct the business if necessary; one who has been in a Broadway store preferred and can come well recommended; none other need apply to E. A. BROOKS, Agent, No. 575 Broadway.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE; MAN TO DO garden work and take care of one horse and cow; woman to cook, wash and iron for three persons; good wages and a permanent place will be given. Call at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED — BY A SILK GOODS JOBBING-house, three or four first-class salesmen the 1st of July next. Address, with full particulars, stating what amount of trade can control, where located, &c., C., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS AND lady's maid; one who can give good City references, and must be willing to live in the country. Apply from 1 to 3 P. M., Friday and Saturday, at Room No. 15, No. 54 William-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S MAID; one who understands hair-dressing and dress-making thoroughly. Apply at No. 31 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., for two days, between 8 and 10 A. M.

WANTED—A GARDENER TO TAKE CHARGE of a small place in the country; he must thoroughly understand his business. Address Box No. 2,538 Post-office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN THE OFfice of a commission house; must have some experience in stock accounts. Address, giving reference and salary expected, Box No. 5,095 Post-office.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY YOUNG GIRL FOR light housework; one who is accustomed to waiting. Apply at No. 242 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS AND A WAITRESS, who have good recommendations from their last employers. Apply at 41 West 17th-st., before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A THOROUGH WAITRESS WHO can bring good City references. Apply at No. 61 University-place, from 9 to 11 in the morning.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, ACTIVE BOY. ABOUT 14 years of age, in a broker's office; must write a neat hand. Address Box No. 5,651 Post-office.

LIFE AGENT WANTED—TO ORGANIZE Pennsylvania for a first-class old-established New-York Life Company; an efficient agent who understands the business will be liberally treated. Address Box No. 871 Post-office.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN accustomed to working a Gordon Press; one who can come well recommended may apply this morning to BAKER & GODWIN, No. 1 Spruce-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned in pursuance of the provisions of Title 1, chapter IV, part II of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and the acts amendatory thereof, have this day formed a limited partnership, to be conducted in the City of New-York, under the name or firm of PHILANDER REED.

That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the general produce and commission business, and in dealing in articles, merchandise and property appertaining thereto.

That PHILANDER REED is the general partner interested in said partnership, and THOMAS MURPHY is the special partner interested therein, and that the said PHILANDER REED resides in the City, county and State of New-York, and the said THOMAS MURPHY resides in the Town of Flatbush, in the County of Kings and State of New-York.

That the said THOMAS MURPHY, the special partner herein mentioned, has contributed as capital to the common stock of said partnership, the sum of three thousand dollars in cash.

That the said partnership is to commence on the 24th day of May, 1866, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1868.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto subscribed their names this 23d day of May, 1866.
PHILANDER REED,
THOS. MURPHY.

No. 16 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of DRAKE BROTHERS, expires this day by its own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
W. F. DRAKE, A. A. DRAKE, General Partners.
JAMES M. DRAKE, Special Partner.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for continuing the business of stock brokers and bankers, under the same name as heretofore, at the above address.
W. F. DRAKE,
A. A. DRAKE.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF THOMAS & MALTBEE, Cotton Brokers, is dissolved this day by mutual consent. The business will be continued by JAS. P. THOMAS. WM. D. MALTBEE will be found at No. 126 Pearl-st.
JAS. P. THOMAS.
WM. D. MALTBEE.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF MANLEY & CO. expires this day, by mutual consent. WASHINGTON MANLEY is authorized to sign in liquidation.
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1866.
(Signed) WASHINGTON MANLEY,
FRED. A. MAYHEW,
GEO. MANLEY, Special.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of RICKCORDS & HAZARD, was dissolved by mutual consent, 31st May last. Either party will sign in liquidation.
EDWARD RICKCORDS,
MORRIS HAZARD, Jr.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1866.

WITHDRAWAL.—THE INTEREST OF C. M. McGHEE in the firm of C. POWELL, GREEN & CO., ceased on the 17th inst.
May 19, 1866. C. POWELL, GREEN & CO.

A MEMBER OF THE REGULAR BOARD of Brokers is desirous of forming a partnership with a gentleman of some means and business connection. Address A. B., Box No. 2,309 Post-office, New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DARK BROWN saddle horse, 7 years old, sound and kind; is nearly 16 hands high, and is a very stylish and rapid mover; will be sold cheap, as the owner is about to leave the City. Address H., Box No. 424 Post-office.

CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.—A LARGE assortment of first-class work at very low prices; full and half-top phaetons, cabriolets, open and close rockaways, fine buggies; depot, jagger and express wagons.
ROSS & TUFTS, No. 47 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF CLOSELY-MATCHED chestnut bay horses, 15¾ hands high, stylish, sound and kind; used in City about one year. Apply at No. 88 East 11th-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR SADDLE HORSE, very stylish, gentle and fast, suitable for either a lady or gentleman.
SUMNER R. STONE, No. 46 Exchange-place.

WANTED—A PAIR OF BAY OR SORREL horses, not over 15½ hands high, for family use; must be well broken to saddle and harness, and of moderate price. Address W. S. T., (stating price,) Box 1,195.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CARRIAGES harness, saddles, &c., at No. 59 Cedar-st., second door east of Post-office. TAYLOR & HICKS.

FOR SALE—A CARRIAGE, IN GOOD ORDER; price $350; a pony, $50; a family horse, $125. Apply to PATRICK LEVY, No. 103 East 23d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantles put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock.
FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, and at half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, No. 605 6th-av., and 1,310 Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., New-York

MACHINERY.

TOBACCO CUTTERS.—HAND-MACHINES—will cut chewing and smoking. Inquire at the manufactory, No. 15 East 27th-st. J. THOMPSON.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders.
ENGLAND	3,450	Grace.
SCOTLAND	3,898	Hall.
VIRGINIA	3,510	Prowse.
HELVETIA	3,315	Ogilvie.
THE QUEEN	3,517	Grogan.
ERIN	3,310	Cutting.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,160	Thompson
DENMARK	3,117	Thomson
FRANCE	3,200	(Building)
GERMANY	3,100	(Building)

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Steerage passage tickets to bring parties from Liverpool or Queenstown, for $40 currency
Cabin passage to Liverpool $100; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
Drafts for any amount issued on any Bank in Great Britain and Ireland at the lowest rates.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway, and for steerage tickets at the passage office of the company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 13.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, June 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, June 27.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 4.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, July 11.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, July 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT ....SATURDAY, June 16
LAFAYETTE ....LAMARIE ....SATURDAY, June 30
NAPOLEON III ....BOCANDE ....SATURDAY, July 14
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.
ONLY AMERICAN LINE OF FIRST-CLASS OCEAN STEAMERS
Between NEW-YORK and BREMEN via COWES, carrying the U. S. Mail, taking passengers to England, France and Germany. Leave New-York, from Pier No. 46 North River, on THURSDAYS:
BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power ......14th June.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, H. SANDERS, Commander, 2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power ...28th June.
MISSISSIPPI, W. G. FURBER, Com'r, and MERRIMACK, E. VAN TICE, Com'r, (extra,) in July.
ATLANTIC, C. HOYER, Commander, 3,000 tons, 1,600 horse power ......19th July.
Further departures: August 2, 16; September 6, 20; October 4, 26; November 8, 22; December 13, 27.
DEPARTURES FROM BREMEN, respectively—Cowes, May 9, 24; June 6, 13, 20, 27; July 11, 25; August 15, 29; September 12; October 3, 17; November 1, 25; December 5, 13.
RATES OF PASSAGE, payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency, from NEW-YORK TO BREMEN, Havre, London and Southampton:
First cabin, $125; second cabin, $82 50; steerage, $37 50.
FROM BREMEN, &c., TO NEW-YORK:
First cabin, $112; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
RETURN TICKETS: First cabin, $205; second cabin, $132 50; steerage, $77 50.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.
The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ......Saturday, June 9, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ......Saturday, July 7, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ......Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN ......Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS ......Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
First cabin ......$132 50 | Second cabin $65 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Agent, Havre and Paris.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON ......SATURDAY ......June 9
EDINBURGH ......WEDNESDAY ......June 13
ETNA ......SATURDAY ......June 16
CITY OF PARIS ......SATURDAY ......June 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK ......SATURDAY ......June 30
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin ......$120 | Steerage $35
First Cabin to London ......125 | Steerage to London 40
First Cabin to Paris ......135 | Steerage to Paris 50
Rates of passage by Wednesday's steamers: First cabin, $90; steerage, $30.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $45. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown.—An extra Cunard steamer will sail every WEDNESDAY:
MARATHON ......WEDNESDAY, June 13.
MALTA ......WEDNESDAY, June 20.
PALMYRA ......WEDNESDAY, June 27.
These steamers have very fine accommodations for a few cabin passengers.
Passage money $100, gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf at Jersey City, at noon, on
SATURDAY, May 19, and SATURDAY, June 16.
Passage money to Nassau $45
Passage money to Havana 50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
The favorite side-wheel steamship
MORRO CASTLE,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13,
at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
EAGLE follows June 20.

FOR CHARLESTON S. C.
PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE ......THIRTY DOLLARS.
EMILY B. SOUDER ......Capt. H. LOCKWOOD.
MONEKA ......Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN.
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
Regular Line of First-Class Steamships.
Pier No. 14, East River, foot of Wall-st.
FARE REDUCED.
The A 1 very fast and elegant steamship
SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
PASSENGER SIDE-WHEEL STEAMERS.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON ......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES ......Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
FREIGHT AT LOWEST RATES.
Cabin passage $20
The favorite side-wheel passenger steamship
GENERAL BARNES,
will leave on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
Agents in Savannah,
WILDER & FULLARTON.

FOR SAVANNAH GEORGIA.
EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st.
EMPIRE SIDE-WHEEL LINE.
The fast and favorite steamships
MISSOURI, LOVELAND, Commander, sails June 9.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails June 16.
FREIGHTS AND PASSAGE REDUCED.
Through tickets issued to the interior.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.
First Cabin passage ......$15.
Freight 50 cents per barrel, and 10 cents per foot.
EVERY SATURDAY,
The new and first-class steamship
PERIT,
Capt. R. A. DELANOY,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, June 9.
For freight or passage, having first-class accommodations, apply to LEWIS L. JONES, No. 13 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah—HUNTER & GAMMELL.

COOK'S CHEAP EXCURSIONS FROM the United States and Canada, to England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland, Italy, &c., &c., giving a choice of five lines of steamers.
Double journey tickets from $110 to $120 in gold.
For particulars, apply to FOWLER & WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JUNE 1.—ARIZONA, MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, WATKINS.
JUNE 11.—NORTHERN LIGHT, WEIR, connecting with SACRAMENTO, CAVERLY.
JUNE 21.—NEW-YORK, GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, FARNSWORTH.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE.
TO CALIFORNIA via NICARAGUA,
ON THE TWENTIETH OF EACH MONTH.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
First-class. $175 to $200. | Second-class. $125. | Third-class. $65.
In currency.
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the fast and elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Commander,
On WEDNESDAY, June 20, at noon,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY have placed a new steamer on the lake, and otherwise greatly improved the transit route. The full stage of water on lake and river insures to passengers a prompt and reliable transit over this favorite line of California travel.
For passage, apply early by mail or in person, at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FREIGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA NICARAGUA,
AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
THE NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch, on the 20th of June, the steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, with passengers and freight, giving through bills of lading by connecting steamer MOSES TAYLOR.
DUE AT SAN FRANCISCO JULY 13.
Shippers of light goods and packages of convenient size are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity to ship FAST FREIGHT AT LOWER RATES THAN SLOW FREIGHT IS TAKEN BY THE PANAMA ROUTE.
For engagements of passage and freight, apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. H. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer NORTHERN LIGHT will sail on MONDAY, June 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 Broadway,
Sole Freight Agents, P. M. S. S. Co.

CHANGE OF PIER.
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA., (Old Dominion and North State Line,) from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
The splendid A No. 1 steamship
VIXEN,
S. F. LEWIS, Commander,
is loading as above, and will sail SATURDAY, June 9, at 4 P. M. Fine stateroom accommodations. Freight at low rates. Goods for interior forwarded promptly. Agents at Richmond, BRIDGEFORD & MYERS.
Apply to CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 164 Maiden-lane.

CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt L. PARISH, every FRIDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.
The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.
The Coastwise Company will dispatch the superior side-wheel steamship
ALABAMA,
J. LIMEBURNER, Master,
On SATURDAY, June 9, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Is now receiving freight, and gives through bills of lading and passage tickets to ports in Alabama, Florida and Texas, and Mississippi and Ohio River ports and places.
For passage or freight apply at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MONTEREY will leave on SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, June 9, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CORNWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—On and after FRIDAY, June 1, the JESSE HOYT, passenger boat of this road, will leave Pier No. 32 North River, foot of Duane-st., and connect at Port Monmouth with trains for the following points on the Road:
11 A. M. Express Line for Camden direct, taking passengers to Red Bank, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River, Woodmansie, Barnegat, Shamong, Tuckerton, Atsion, Jackson, and all stations on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Through to Camden in five hours. Fare $2.
4 P. M. from Pier No. 32, and 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 3, for Port Monmouth, Highlands, Middletown, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Oceanport, Branchport, Long Branch, Shark River, Squan, Farmingdale, Point Pleasant, Squankum, Bricksburg, Manchester, Tom's River and Camden. Fare $2.
The Freight Boat leaves at 5 P. M. for all points on the line and Camden.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAMDEN:
Express at 9:20 A. M., arriving in New-York at 2:15 P. M.
Freight at 2:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 4 A. M.
Way Mail and Express at 3:30 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M., and stopping at Pier No. 3, North River.
N. B.—All baggage must be delivered at Pier No. 32, as none will be received at Pier No. 3.
W. N. CLAYTON, Supt.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3½ P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING TIME TABLE FROM MAY 7.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train, for Greenport.
4:30 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for North Islip and way stations, and on Saturday nights to Yaphank.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:12 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:25 run through to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SCOTCH WHISKY, ETC.
WHISKY—James Stewart & Co.'s fine Malt, from the celebrated Saucel Distillery, Paisley, in small puncheons; also, in cases.
do. Bernard & Co.'s fine Malt, 8 years old, in cases containing one dozen quart bottles.
do. Mehan's Londonderry, in small puncheons.
OLD TOM GIN—Bernard & Co.'s Patent, in puncheons and in cases containing one dozen quart bottles.
BRANDY—Bernard's pale, in quarter casks.
JAMAICA RUM—High flavor and strength, in puncheons.
PORT WINE—In pipes, from the London docks, of superior quality.
STILL WINES—Forster Jesuitengarten and Ungeheur vintage of 1857, in cases of one dozen quarts and two dozen pints.
GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS—In cases containing one dozen quart bottles.
PIMENTO CORDIAL—In cases.
CHAMPAGNE—E. Laiblin & Co.'s "Nonpareil" and "Neckar," in quarts and pints, considered by good judges the best wine in market, and for its superior quality Messrs. Laiblin & Co. received a prize medal at the late "World's Fair" in London.
The above for sale in bond, duty paid, by
HUGH MACFARLANE, No. 29 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT LINE FOR BRIDGEPORT.
The steamboat BRIDGEPORT, Capt. CHAS. WEEKS, leaves New-York daily (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 35 East River, foot Catharine-st., at 12 o'clock M., connecting with Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, arriving at Bridgeport in time for the accommodation trains on New-York and New-Haven Railroad going east and west. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport, from Naugatuck Railroad wharf EVERY NIGHT (Saturdays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M. The new and splendid steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. JOHN MCNEIL, leaves New-York from same pier EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 3:20 P. M., arriving at Bridgeport in time to connect with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad train for Stratford, Milford and New-Haven. Returning—Will leave Bridgeport from Housatonic Railroad wharf daily (Sundays excepted) at 7¼ A. M., on arrival of early morning trains on Housatonic, Naugatuck and New-York and New-Haven Railroads. Freight received daily and forwarded at lowest rates.
CHARLES ROCKWELL, Supt.
WM. H. WILCOX, agent on pier.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD LINE.
On and after SATURDAY, June 9, the new and commodious steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRAZEE, will leave south side of the pier at the foot of Barclay-st. daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 4½ P. M., connecting with the railroad at Sandy Hook, for the Highlands, Atlantic Hill and Long Branch, and with stages for Squan, Shark River and Deal.
Returning, leave Long Branch at 7 A. M.—stopping each way at the Government Dock at Sandy Hook.
The line runs along the ocean beach, in sight of the breakers, and offers one of the most delightful excursions in the vicinity of New-York.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.
AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. S. BRAYTON,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

THE OLD LINE
FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton free of charge. Arrangements have been made to forward passengers during the Summer to all points on Peconic Bay.
On and after July 1 the boats on this line will leave daily from each place.

FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.
The new and first-class steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. HENRY TATTERSON, from Pier No. 38 East River, foot Market-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 6 P. M.; returning, will leave Sag Harbor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M. (Passengers forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton, and all points on Peconic Bay free of charge.)
For freight or passage apply on board, or to ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR
ROCKLAND LAKE.
Steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER, leaves foot of Dey-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½, landing at Christopher, 22d, 34th and 152d sts., New-York, Yonkers, Dudley's Grove, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, and Sing Sing.
Returning, leaves Rockland Lake at 2 o'clock.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank.—The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

NEW-YORK. JUNE.	RED BANK. JUNE.
Saturday, 2, at 9½ A. M.	Friday, 1, at 8 A. M.
Tuesday, 5, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 4, at 9 A. M.
Wednesday, 6, at 10 A. M.	Tuesday, 5, at 12½ P. M.
Thursday, 7, at 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 6, at 1½ P. M.
Friday, 8, at 11½ A. M.	Thursday, 7, at 2½ P. M.
Saturday, 9, at 4 P. M.	Friday, 8, at 3 P. M.
Monday, 11, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 11, at 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, 12, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 12, at 7 A. M.
Wednesday, 13, at 4 P. M.	Wednesday, 13, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 15, at 7 A. M.	Thursday, 14, at 9 A. M.
Saturday, 16, at 10½ A. M.	Friday, 15, at 10 A. M.
Sunday, 17, at 7 A. M.	Saturday, 16, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 18, at 8 A. M.	Sunday, 17, at 11½ A. M.
Tuesday, 19, at 9 A. M.	Monday, 18, at 12 M.
Wednesday, 20, at 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, 19, at 12½ P. M.
Thursday, 21, at 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, 20, at 1 P. M.
Friday, 22, at 11 A. M.	Thursday, 21, at 2 P. M.
Saturday, 23, at 3½ P. M.	Friday, 22, at 2½ P. M.
Monday, 25, at 3½ P. M.	Monday, 25, at 6 A. M.
Tuesday, 26, at 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 26, at 6½ A. M.
Wednesday, 27, at 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 27, at 7 A. M.
Thursday, 28, at 3½ P. M.	Thursday, 28, at 7 A. M.
Friday, 29, at 4½ P. M.	Friday, 29, at 8 A. M.
Saturday, 30, at 5 P. M.	Saturday, 30, at 7½ A. M.

Cards in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, at No. 153 West-st., No. 72 Murray-st., No. 2 Dey-st., and 535 Hudson-st.

JUNE, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. The steamer META, Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.			LEAVE RED BANK.		
Thursday,	7, 10	A. M.	Wednesday,	6, 1½	P. M.
Friday,	8, 10½	A. M.	Thursday,	7, 2½	P. M.
Saturday,	9, 3½	P. M.	Friday,	8, 2½	P. M.
Monday,	11, 3½	P. M.	Monday,	11, 6½	A. M.
Tuesday,	12, 3½	P. M.	Tuesday,	12, 7	A. M.
Wednesday,	13, 3½	P. M.	Wednesday,	13, 7	A. M.
Thursday,	14, 4	P. M.	Thursday,	14, 7	A. M.
Saturday,	16, 10	A. M.	Friday,	15, 9½	A. M.
Sunday,	17, 8	A. M.	Saturday,	16, 1	P. M.
Monday,	18, 7½	A. M.	Sunday,	17, 11½	A. M.

Time Tables at No. 153 West-st., 72 Murray-st., 3d-av., corner 18th-st., 2 Dey-st., and 74 Vesey-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Fare to Albany and Troy, $1; to Yonkers, 30 cents; West Point, Cozzens', Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; to Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson, 75 cents. Leaving Desbrosses-st. daily, on and after THURSDAY, May 31, at 7:45 A. M., touching at 34th-st. pier at 8 A. M. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FISHING BANKS.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, June 11, the commodious and elegantly fitted-up steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER, will run daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, to the Fishing Banks; leaving foot of Essex-st., Jersey City, at 7½; 22d-st., North River, at 7¾; Christopher-st., 8; Dey-st., 8¼; Pier No. 4, 8¾. Refreshments of all kinds, bait and tackle, furnished on board.

DAY BOAT FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—On and after THURSDAY, May 31, the steamboat ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9 A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¼, landing at Yonkers, Grassy Point, Cozzens', West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, New-Hamburgh and Milton. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2 P. M. Fare to West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURGH AND FISHKILL.—The steamboat MAGENTA leaves New-York, foot of Barclay-st., every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 3:35, 34th-st at 3:45 o'clock, landing at Grassy Point, Cozzens' Dock, Cold Spring, and Cornwall; returning leaves Fishkill at 6:35 A. M. and Newburgh at 6:45 A. M., landing as above.

FOR SAUGERTIES—LANDING AT RHINEbeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer AUSONIA will leave foot of Beach-st. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Conveyances to be had from the landing to the Catskill Mountain House.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The NORWALK leaves pier foot of Harrison-st., daily (without exception) at 8 A. M.; lands at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT—THE NEW side-wheel steamer CITY OF PROVIDENCE will leave Pier No. 35 North River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton.—The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

FOR NORWALK—CONNECTING WITH THE Danbury Railroad. The swift new steamer NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS.
Steamer CHICOPEE, Capt. J. L. KURKER,
Will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks, on MONDAY, June 11, leaving foot of Essex-st., Jersey City, at 7½; 22d-st., N. R., 7:45; Christopher-st., 8; Dey-st., 8:15; Pier No. 4, 8:45.
Refreshments of all kinds; fishing tackle and bait furnished on board.

CROSSETT'S GROVE—THE SIDEWHEEL steamboats HENRY SMITH and THOMAS KILEY and the barges ANNA and WM. ROBERTS to charter for excursions, with other boats, barges and groves. Office No. 363 West-st., near Barrow.
HENRY B. CROSSETT.

TO CHARTER—THE LARGE SIDE-WHEEL steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON, with saloons. Also a new and splendid grove just opened for Sunday-school excursions. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., foot of Morton-st.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS. (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, bedding, looking-glasses, &c., cheapest at SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Call and save money. Goods warranted and delivered free. Furniture en suite.

DENTISTRY.

A MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Teeth extracted without pain or no charge; beautiful teeth inserted $1 each; laughing gas fresh every day; operations warranted. J. JAY VILLERS, No. 156 Grand-st., two blocks from Broadway.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—THAT we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and extract Teeth without pain or injury, 12,368 patients can testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

HAVE YOUR TEETH EXTRACTED without pain by Dr. HOYT, who uses the only method by which nitrous oxide can be administered pure. Office No. 378 Broadway, corner 18th-st.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the 176th Regiment N. Y. S. V., (Ironsides,) will be held June 12, at Nos. 97 and 99 6th-av. All the members of the first and second organizations are requested to attend.
WM. W. SMITHSON, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, JUNE 9.
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MAX MARETZEK,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
MR. EMIL RULLMANN,
JANITOR OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
AT
IRVING HALL,
TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, JUNE 9,
IN THE AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
BY AN
UNPRECEDENTED ARRAY OF EMINENT ARTISTS.
PROGRAMME FOR THE MATINEE,
To commence at 1 o'clock.
1. Overture ......Zampa ......Herold
ORCHESTRA.
2. Preghiera ......Nabucco ......Verdi
Signor MILLERI.
3. Duo ......Semiramis ......Rossini
Mlle. POCH and Mme. D'ANGRI.
4. Ballad ......Rigoletto ......Verdi
Sig. MAZZOLENI.
5. Piano-forte Solo ..Hungarian Rapsodie ......Liszt
Mr. S. B. MILLS.
6. Duet ......Crispino ......Ricci
Miss C. L. KELLOGG and Sig. BELLINI.
7. March ......Prophet ......Meyerbeer
ORCHESTRA.
8. Aria ......Traviata ......Verdi
Sig. BELLINI.
9. Lola ......Spanish Song
Mlle. POCH.
10. Aria ......Attila ......Verdi
Sig. ANTONUCCI.
11. English Ballad..."The Winds that Waft"...Wallace
Miss C. L. KELLOGG.
12. Rataplan ......Malibran
Mme. D'ANGRI.
13. Chorus ......Faust ......Gounod
Conductors—MAX MARETZEK, CARL BERGMANN and Sig. TORRIANI.
PROGRAMME FOR THE EVENING CONCERT.
To commence at 8 o'clock.
1. Overture ......William Tell ......Rossini
G. W. MORGAN.
2. Aria ......La Juive ......Halevy
Signor MACCAFERRI.
3. Lied ......Widmung ......Schumann
Mme. BERTHA JOHANNSEN.
4. Romanza ......Martha ......Flotow
Sig. ANASTASI.
5. Fantasia ......Vieuxtemps
Mr. THEO. THOMAS.
6. Aria—Una voce ......Rossini
Signorina BOSCHETTI.
7. Fantasia—National Airs ......Morgan
Mr. G. W. MORGAN.
8. Aria ......Trovatore ......Verdi
Sig. ORLANDINI.
9 Aria ......Prophet ......Meyerbeer
Signora POLINI.
10. The Wanderer ......Schuberth
CARL FORMES.
11. Lied ("Der Himmel hat")—with Violin Obligato...Kucken
Mme. JOHANNSEN and Mr. THEO. THOMAS.
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YOUNG AMERICA,
ON THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE,
In which he will execute his wonderful
THREE BACK SOMERSAULTS,
Never attempted by any artist on the Trapeze.
First representation of a new grand ballet, arranged by Mons. Van Hamme, entitled
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Danced by
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In consequence of its immense success, will be presented the model standard drama of
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At 2 o'clock,
FIRST GRAND RAVEL MATINEE,
THE TRAPEZE,
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IN THE EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
TRAPEZE, FOUR LOVERS, ATHLETES, AND CONTRABANDIST.
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OF
PLAYING WITH FIRE.
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Will appear for the last time but one as
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In his own Five Act Comedy entitled
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Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., Mr. J. G. Burnett, Mr. W. S. Andrews, Miss Prentice, Miss Mary Carr, Mrs. Walcot, in the cast.
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JOHN BROUGHAM WILL APPEAR AS
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And in the famous farce of
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Doors open at 7¼. Commence at 8 o'clock.

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Performances TO-MORROW (Friday) at the theatre, 14th-st. On SATURDAY at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.
Doors open at 7; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
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Through the kindness of Dr. Grant, proprietor of the Odell Organ, who will allow the instrument to remain another week in Irving Hall,
ONE MORE SACRED CONCERT
Will be given on
SUNDAY EVENING, June 10, 1866,
when the following artists will assist in a brilliant programme:
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Miss MATILDA TOEDT, Violiniste,
(Pupil of Mr. Appy;)
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Tenor;
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL, Baritone;
Mr. JULES LUMBARD, Basso;
Mr. G. W. MORGAN, Organist;
Mr. W. R. JOHNSON, Organist;
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JOSEPH LICHTENSTERN—A NEWLY-ESTABLISHED importing and jobbing warehouse, in ribbons, hosiery, gloves, Yankee notions and gent's furnishing goods, at Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren sts.—takes pleasure in announcing to the trade that in establishing this new business of his, it is his determination to sell to cash buyers at very low rates, lower than any other house in this City, on account of cash purchases during the late business panic, and would be happy to have numerous calls, which would convince every one of the truthfulness of this statement.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—THE LARGEST and cheapest assortment in the City. Well-fitting corsets, $1 25 and $1 50; fine hand-made, $1 75, worth $3 50. All the new styles in skirts for ladies and misses. Also, edgings, frillings, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, &c. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, (east side,) near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' HATS AT HALF PRICE.—Splendid Turbins and Sundowns. Girls' and Boys' Hats, $1. Sundowns, $1. Beautiful Dewdrops. May Queens, $1 50. Children's Hats. L. BINNS' Immense Millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

CLOTHING.

SEVERAL SUITS OF BOYS' CLOTHING, suitable for Sunday-schools, at very low prices, on hand at the House of Industry Store, No. 120 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

$500 REWARD.
The mills of the subscribers, at Belleville, N. J., having been recently robbed of 21 bars of copper, the above reward will be paid for the recovery of the copper and information leading to the conviction of the thieves, or half the amount for either.
HENDRICKS BROS., Nos. 77 and 79 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1866.

STOLEN—ON FRIDAY, JUNE 1, A CERTIFIcate of stock of the Goodhue Fire Insurance Company, No. 14, July 1, 1857, for ten shares of $100 each ($1,000.) The public are notified against purchasing the same as payment has been stopped.
PATRICK MARTIN, No. 40 East 30th-st.

LOST—NEAR THE CORNER OF 29TH-ST. AND 6th-av., a PIECE of MUSIC, in a brown paper cover, marked "Symphonies de Beethoven." The finder will receive $1 reward by leaving it with Mr. LAUNITZ, No. 63 West 29th-st.

FOUND—A PAIR OF EAR-RINGS. THEY WILL be restored to the owner upon satisfactory proof of ownership. Address Box No. 3,341 Post-office, giving an exact description of them, with time, place, and circumstances of the loss.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS AGENCY! FOR the New-England States by an established commission house. Address Box No. 3,229 Boston, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manageress ......Mrs. John Wood
Stage Manager ......Mr. J. H. Selwyn
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES OF
MRS. JOHN WOOD,
who, having recovered from her severe indisposition, will appear for a brief Summer season
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in a new Drama adapted expressly for her by Mr. GEO. FAWCETT ROWE, from the celebrated and latest novel of
CHARLES DICKENS, Esq.,
entitled
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,
produced with all the advantages of
NEW SCENERY by HAYES.
NEW MUSIC by BAKER.
AND THE FOLLOWING POWERFUL CAST:
Rokesmith (his first appearance) ......Mr. J. W. Albaugh
Nicodemus Boffin, Esq. ......Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Silas Wegg ......Mr. G. Fawcett Rowe
Eugene Wrayburn ......Mr. G. C. Boniface
Mortimer Lightwood ......Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Bradley Headstone ......Mr. C. W. Garrison
Reginald Wilfer ......Mr. G. S. Larner
Gaffer Hexham ......Mr. C. H. Morton
Rogue Riderhood ......Mr. J. B. Studley
Mr. Venus ......Mr. T. J. Hind
Charley Hexham ......Miss Louisa Myers
George Sampson ......Mr. E. Gillette
Bella Wilfer ......Mrs. John Wood
Lizzie Hexham ......Miss Kate Newton
Mrs. Boffin ......Mrs. Amilie Harris
Mrs. Wilfer ......Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Lavinia (her first appearance) ......Miss Marie Glover
Doors open at 7¼; curtain rises at 8.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Open at 7¼ o'clock. Begin at 8.
Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock, at which hour the play now terminates.
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
LAST NIGHTS
OF
IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
with the new scenes, comprising
THE FIELDING FARM,
THE PRISON WITH ITS CELLS AND GALLERIES,
THE MINER'S HUT,
AND
THE MOUNTAIN CASCADE,
with its novel effects by
MOONLIGHT and DAYBREAK.
9TH JUNE, last representation of
IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
in consequence of the commencement of the
SUMMER SEASON.
The Summer Season will be inaugurated
MONDAY, June 11,
by the engagement of the popular Comedian,
MR. DAN BRYANT,
who will appear in a series of his celebrated Irish impersonations, assisted by
MISS ROSA COOK,
and a talented company.

TO YOUNG ACTRESSES.
Young actresses who are little accustomed to "stage making-up," will find that "L'Email de Paris" will remove all the evils resultant from the use of paints and powders. "L'Email de Paris" leaves no glaring coating on the skin, but is a delicious preparation that cleanses the skin from all black-worm specks, pimples, freckles, and other disgusting disfigurations—giving the roughest skin the color and texture of polished ivory.
L. ISABEAU, No. 822 Broadway, Sole Agent.

FINE ARTS.

CHICKENS.
LIVE CHICKENS ON PAPER.
In imitation of a painting in oil by A. F. TAIT. It is so successful
A CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH
that even connoisseurs generally take it for the original.
Size 10x12. Price $5 per copy.
Sold in all first-class picture-stores throughout the country.
Will also be sent by mail on receipt of price by the publishers.
L. PRANG & CO.,
No. 159 Washington-st., Boston,
No. 639 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

LADIES OF NEW-YORK.
Mrs. EDDINS offers to teach for half the usual prices various ornamental branches, the profits of which will be appropriated to the establishment of a paper to be devoted to literature and religion. Call at Cooper Institute next Monday morning and see specimens

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL.—MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open, on Sept. 4, a boarding-school for boys on the shore of Lake Mohegan, near Peekskill, N.Y. Parents who desire that their sons may enjoy the great advantages this school will afford, should make early application to C. D. MORRIS, No. 55 West 33d-st., N. Y.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO, SINGING and the French language. An experienced American teacher and composer, educated in Paris, will receive applications from parties in and within one hours' ride from the City; terms $12 per quarter. Address J. H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE, 78TH-ST., first brown-stone house west of 3d-av. French and English boarding and day school. Fall lessons begin Sept. 12, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-seventh semi-annual session will commence TUESDAY, May 1.
For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

TEACHERS.

FEMALE TEACHER WANTED—A MIDdle-aged American lady of energy, character and experience in teaching a large primary school. She would be required to supervise a large week-day and Sunday school. Address TEACHER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

THE BRADBURY
PIANO-FORTE.
Is now pronounced "THE BEST" by our first Artists, by the American Institute of New-York, and by many State Fairs.
Besides these, THIRTY of the most eminent musicians and pianists of the country have testified to the same. The points of excellence cover the ENTIRE REQUIREMENTS of a perfect Piano.
Call or send for circulars with illustrations to
WM. B. BRADBURY,
No. 427 Broome-st., N. Y.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

KINDT & MANZ,
MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES
Have taken thirty-two First Premiums Gold and Silver Medals, at the principal fairs held in this country within the last ten years, and in addition thereto they were awarded a First Prize Medal at the Great International Exhibition in London, 1862, in competition with 269 Pianos from all parts of the world.
That the great superiority of these instruments is now universally conceded is abundantly proven by the fact that Messrs. Steinway's "scales, improvements and peculiarities of construction" have been copied by the great majority of the manufacturers of both hemispheres (as closely as could be done without infringement of patent rights) and that their instruments are used by the most eminent pianists of Europe and America, who prefer them for their own public and private use, whenever accessible.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their PATENT AGRAFFE ARRANGEMENT, which, having been practically tested in all their Grand and highest priced Square Pianos, and admitted to be one of the greatest improvements of modern times, will hereafter be introduced in every piano manufactured by them without increase of cost to the purchaser, in order that all their patrons may reap its benefit.
STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS are the only American instruments exported to Europe in large numbers, and used in European concert rooms.
WAREROOMS, Nos. 71 & 73 EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET, between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

RAVEN & BACON'S PIANOS.
(Established 1829.)
A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in the New-York market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. We are continually adding improvements to our pianos, and our facilities enable us to furnish them at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Pictorial circulars sent by mail.
Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—OWING to extensive alterations to be made in Store No. 481 Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand pianos will be sold, at greatly reduced prices, before the 15th inst. Fifty pianos, melodeons and cabinet organs to let, and rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Sheet music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. HORACE WATERS.

GEN. SCOTT'S FUNERAL MARCH—NOW in press, and will be issued this week. Composed by Mrs. E. A. PARKHURST, author of "Lincoln's Funeral March," which has become immensely popular. Price 30 cents, mailed free. HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

NEW SCALE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung, &c. ......$300 to $350
Carved legs, two rows of molding ......325 to 375
Extra carved, full round corners ......400 to 600
Second-hand pianos ......75 to 160
FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery.

HAINES BROS.' SUPERIOR OVERSTRUNG PIANOFORTES.—Dealers and the public will find it to their advantage to call and see for themselves at our large and extensive warerooms, Nos. 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372 2d-av., both corners of 21st-st.

CARD.—THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN CHAMBERS & GABLER having expired, I will continue the business of manufacturing pianos at my new manufactory, No. 140 Centre-st., between Walker and White sts. EMIL GABLER, manufacturer of pianofortes, No. 140 Centre-st., New-York.

A VERY FINE CONCERT GRAND Piano, made by Hallett, Davis & Co.; but little used; price new, $1,200; will be sold for $800; an old piano taken in exchange. Inquire at the piano rooms of T. S. BERRY, No. 593 Broadway.

LESSONS IN SINGING BY AN ITALIAN gentleman, a competent professor; piano instruction if desired; references given. Address CANTO, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

CHORISTER.—THE SERVICES OF AN EXperienced chorister can be had for afternoon and evening service, or either, for six months or less. Box No. 4,436 City Post-office.

THE NEUTRALITY LAW.

Provisions of the Act of 1818—Penalties for Infraction.

We give below the full text of the Neutrality Law, passed by Congress in 1818, under the terms of which the President's Proclamation against the Fenians was issued:

CHAP. 83. An Act in addition to the "Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," and to repeal the acts therein mentioned.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That if any citizen of the United States shall, within the territory or jurisdiction thereof, accept and exercise a commission to serve a foreign prince, state, colony, district or people in war, by land, or by sea, against any prince, state, colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than two thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned not exceeding three years.

SEC. 2. That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter-of-marque, or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $1,000, and be imprisoned not exceeding three years; provided, that this act shall not be construed to extend to any subject or citizen of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, who shall transiently be within the United States, and shall, on board of any vessel of war, letter-of-marque, or privateer, which, at the time of its arrival within the United States, was fitted and equipped as such, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, who is transiently within the United States, to enlist or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, on board such vessel of war, letter-of-marque, or privateer, if the United States shall then be at peace with such foreign prince state, colony, district, or people.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall, within the limits of the United States, fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out or arming, of any ship or vessel, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, or shall issue or deliver a commission within the territory and jurisdiction of the United States, for any ship or vessel, to the intent that she may be employed as aforesaid, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not more than $10,000, and imprisoned not more than three years; and every such ship or vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition and stores which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof, shall be forfeited; one half to the use of the informer, and the other half to the United States.

SEC. 4. That if any citizen or citizens of the United States shall, without the limits thereof, fit out and arm, or procure to be fitted out and armed, or shall knowingly aid or be concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming, any private ship or vessel of war, or privateer, with intent that such ship or vessel shall be employed to cruise or commit hostilities upon the citizens of the United States, or their property, or shall take the command of, or enter on board of any ship or vessel, for the intent aforesaid, or shall purchase any interest in any such ship or vessel, with a view to share in the profits thereof, such a person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years; and the trial for such offence, if committed without the limits of the United States, shall be in the district in which the offender shall be apprehended or first brought.

SEC. 5. That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, increase or augment, or procure to be increased or augmented, or shall knowingly be concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war or cruiser or armed vessel, in the service of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of any such Prince or State, colony, district or people, the same being at war with any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, by adding to the number of guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger calibre, or by addition thereto of any equipment solely applicable to war, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, shall be fined not more than $1,000, and be imprisoned not more than one year.

SEC. 6. That if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin to set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district or people with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding $3,000, and imprisoned not more than three years.

SEC. 7. That the District Courts shall take cognizance of complaints, by whomsoever instituted, in cases of captures made within the waters of the United States, or within a marine league of the coasts or shores thereof.

SEC. 8. That in every case in which a vessel shall be fitted out and armed, or attempted to be fitted out and armed, or in which the force of any vessel of war, cruiser or other armed vessel shall be increased or augmented, or in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot, contrary to the provisions and prohibitions of this act; and in every case of the capture of a ship or vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States, as before defined, and in every case in which any process issuing out of any Court of the United States shall be disobeyed or resisted by any person or persons having the custody of any vessel of war, cruiser or other armed vessel of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people, or of any subjects or citizens of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district or people; in every such case it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, for the purpose of taking possession of, and detaining, any such ship or vessel, with her prize or prizes, if any, in order to the execution of the prohibitions and penalties of this act, and to the restoring of prize or prizes in the cases in which restoration shall have been adjudged, and also for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or dominions of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

SEC. 9. That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he shall empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as shall be necessary to compel any foreign ship or vessel to depart the United States, in all cases in which, by the laws of nations or the treaties of the United States, they ought not to remain within the United States.

SEC. 10. That the owners or consignees of every armed ship or vessel sailing out of the ports of the United States, belonging wholly or in part to citizens thereof, shall enter in bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, prior to clearing out the same, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, that the said ship or vessel shall not be employed by such owners to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property, of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

SEC. 11. That the Collectors of the Customs be, and they are hereby, respectively, authorized and required to detain any vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes, and about to depart the United States, of which the cargo shall principally consist of arms and munitions of war, when the number shipped on board, or other circumstances, shall render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owner or owners to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens or property of any foreign Prince or State, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, until the decision of the President be had thereon, or until the owner or owners shall give such bond and security as is required of the owners of armed ships by the preceding section of this act.

SEC. 12. That the act passed on the 5th day of June, 1794, entitled "An act in addition to the 'Act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,' continued in force, for a limited time, by the act of the 2d of March, 1797, and perpetuated by the act passed on the 24th of April, 1800, and the act passed on the 14th day of June, 1797, entitled 'An act to prevent citizens of the United States from privateering against nations in amity with, or against the citizens of, the United States,' and the act passed the 3d day of March, 1817, entitled 'An act more effectually to preserve the neutral relations of the United States,'" be, and the same are hereby, severally, repealed: *Provided, nevertheless*, That persons having heretofore offended against any of the acts aforesaid, may be prosecuted, convicted and punished, as if the same were not repealed; and no forfeiture heretofore incurred by a violation of any of the acts aforesaid shall be affected by such repeal.

SEC. 13. That nothing in the foregoing act shall be construed to prevent the prosecution or punishment of treason, or any piracy defined by the laws of the United States. (Approved April 20, 1818.)

ANTOINE PROBST.—The murderer of the Dearing family will undergo the penalty of the law to-morrow, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock. As the day approaches no change whatever is perceptible in PROBST. He eats as heartily and converses as unconcernedly as when first received into the prison. Sheriff HOWELL intends to carry out the law relating to executions in its letter and spirit, and beyond the deputies provided for and the other officials required to be present, no one, except a few representatives of the Press will be admitted into the prison-yard. Applications for tickets have been received from a very large number of persons, some of them residing in New-Jersey and Baltimore. The enclosure within which the extreme penalty of the law is to be carried out would not hold the twentieth part of those who are anxious to be present, and it was to avoid the possibility of a recurrence of such scenes as have been witnessed at former so-called private executions that the Sheriff resolved to confine the admission to those provided for by act of Assembly. When ARTHUR SPRING and PETER MATSON were executed, there were several hundred men in the prison-yard, and very little order or decorum was observed.—*Philadelphia Ledger, June 7.*

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that the impression that the prisoner is callous and unmoved by his awful situation, is a mistaken one. His clerical attendants say that he fully appreciates the enormity of his crime; that he is earnestly repentant and perfectly willing to make the sacrifice of his own life as an atonement for his crimes. Within a day or two he assured one of the clergymen that if the doors of the prison were thrown open to him and he was free to go where he please, he would not leave his cell. He declared that the death meted out to him by the law was preferable to the horror of a life of remorse.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUARANTINE GROUNDS.

All Quiet at the Point—Preparations to Resist Attack—The Quarantine at West Bank—Excitement on Staten Island—The Natives Refuse to Trade with the Police.

Everything at Seguine's Point was reported quiet yesterday. Fresh supplies were sent down by the Police boats, and the occupants of the grounds will doubtless by this time have made themselves at home.

The building now standing will, it is thought, afford accommodation for from 1,500 to 2,000 persons, but they will only be used temporarily. It is intended to commence immediately the erection of barracks on the old quarantine grounds, and in these, as soon as completed, passengers will be placed, the old buildings being used for the purpose of fumigating and washing infected clothing. Yesterday laborers were employed in removing the rubbish from the large three-story brick building, which is intended as a hospital for the patients when they are first removed from the vessel. Carpenters will be immediately set to work making the necessary alterations. A schooner laden with lumber for the barracks has been sent down to the Point.

Although there is but little reason to apprehend an attack, yet in order to make assurance doubly sure, Capt. JOHN FAUNCE, Commander of the revenue-cutter *Cuyahoga*, has with the Police officials organized a code of signals in case of a night attack. It includes, in case of an assault by land, and the overpowering of the Police, the retreat of the Police to the beach; in which case one or two blank shots are to be fired from the cutter, and if the mob does not then disperse, shot and shell will be used. The guns of the *Cuyahoga* are already loaded and run out. The officers and crew number seventy; and Capt. FAUNCE expresses the belief that he can hold the place against all Staten Island. Five men act as pickets during the day and a strong guard is on duty at night. Frequent communication is had with the cutter, the Police keeping a small boat at the beach for that purpose.

THE FEELING ON STATEN ISLAND.

The excitement on Staten Island in regard to the reoccupation of the Point is considerable, and so far is the feeling towards those directly interested in the matter carried, that the oystermen at Prince's Bay decline to sell oysters to the police at the Point or to the officers of the revenue cutter. Considerable difficulty is also experienced in obtaining from the neighboring farmers milk and vegetables.

At a meeting on board one of the Staten Island ferry boats yesterday, of which Capt. C. C. ELLIS was appointed Chairman, and JOSEPH S. BENNETT, Secretary, the following resolutions were presented by Mr. WYETH and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have heard with unfeigned regret of the recent attempt to replace the cholera lazarettos or hospitals upon Staten Island, instead of putting them on Barren or Coney Island, or Sandy Hook, either of which, from their location, would be far better for hospital purposes, and would take them where there are but few residents or places of residence or business of value, as in the case on Staten Island; thus removing them from close contact with the traveling public who, for pleasure and necessity, are compelled to daily use our railroad and other local means of conveyance to and from New-York.

Resolved, That with a population of thirty thousand inhabitants, Staten Island, with its beautiful villas, farms, towns and residences, is entitled to be free from this accursed pest-house that it is proposed to reestablish upon its soil, and to give to us, as permanent or transient residents, freedom from the taints and impurities of a New-York atmosphere, or a cholera and yellow fever contamination with the subjects of these foul diseases, by the reerection of buildings that will require armed forces to erect and maintain.

Resolved, That we condemn in language most severe the cruel and wanton neglect of the Health Commissioners, who have for months frittered away their time upon matters of trivial importance, and allowed this cholera and yellow fever question to grow in magnitude until the limited means provided between these Commissioners and the General Government have been crowded to overflowing, and passengers are inhumanly crowded and kept in close contact with the victims of these fell destroyers of the human race. And now, as a military or other necessity, claims, under the exigencies of the hour, to depopulate one of the fairest and loveliest spots within pleasurable and business distance from New-York, to accomplish the results brought about by their wanton neglect of public duty in an exigency of importance second to none, and we respectfully call upon Gov. FENTON to remove these inefficient Commissioners.

Resolved, That we condemn Congress for not providing sufficient national guarantees to protect the people of the whole United States by providing a national quarantine, with suitable buildings and conveniences, in all prominent ports and places, and that this would be more and better suited to the exigencies of the case than minor amendments.

On motion a committee of five was appointed, with power to take all necessary steps to prevent the erection of quarantine buildings on Staten Island, and to prevent the use of any property upon the island for any quarantine purposes whatever.

That these resolutions express the feelings of only a portion of the inhabitants of the Island is apparent from the following communication:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the 8 o'clock A. M. boat from Staten Island, Thursday morning, South Shore, a partial meeting of Staten Islanders was organized on the lower deck of the boat, to remonstrate against the Seguine's Point Quarantine. One or two speeches were made, by legal gentlemen resident on the lower part of the Island, in favor of taking *legal* measures to oust the quarantine by injunction. No more forcible measures, I believe, were even hinted at. I was on the boat, but kept away from the convocation, and will tell you why.

Humanity dictated the immediate removal of the well and convalescent passengers from the cholera-afflicted steamers; official duty of the most imperious, not to say sacred, nature, demanded of the Health Board prompt action. It ought to have been performed last week, but the question was surrounded with perplexities. Time was lost between taking Barren Island, Coney Island, and (by leave of the General Government) Sandy Hook. The easiest solution was found on and near the quarantine property of the State at Seguine's Point. The State premises had already been used for burying the dead from the cholera ships, after the most inhuman practice of casting the bodies into the sea was made public and publicly remonstrated against. The next step was to leave the adjoining premises, and to use both for the accommodation of the well and convalescing passengers from the ships.

This has been done, as it should be, for the sake of our common humanity, and I declare to you, Sir, that I would have rather seen these distressed passengers transferred to the common in front of any one's door, than to have had them suffer another day. During the late war regiment after regiment of volunteers were encamped and drilled near my door—BILLY WILSON's famous boys among the number, and they were supposed to be worse than the cholera itself. The cause was a national one; the duty of our people to endure temporary annoyances was a plain one; in my vicinity we made up our minds to recognize it in its fullest sense and to suffer all things if necessary, and our reward was that we had no trouble whatever—none, certainly, from the BILLY WILSON boys.

But do not infer that I am in favor of permanently restoring the Quarantine Hospitals to Staten Island. I am not. I only suggest that it is best and wisest, and would be significant of our truest liberality and humanity *to let the present arrangement alone*. To make no immediate remonstrance against it; to take no legal forms—for the movement can amount to nothing more—in the way of even an attempt to oust it. We should thus have the stronger claim hereafter upon the State and Federal Governments to plant the general Quarantine establishment in some other quarter—on Congress, especially, to resume the whole subject as part of the constitutional duty to regulate commerce, and under this authority to seize and occupy Sandy Hook. The State quarantine system is usurpation at best. It has long been a source of annoyance and wrangling, and gross robbery to and upon the great commerce of this City. The so-called Health officer's pay and emoluments count up by tens of thousands per annum, and yet, when any emergency like the present occurs, he generally professes to be powerless and penniless to afford the necessary relief. I hope the trial through which we are now passing will not be lost on Congress. They have recently done something to aid the State authorities; they should now do everything to relieve them of quarantine regulations altogether.

ANOTHER STATEN ISLANDER.

QUARANTINE AT THE WEST BANK.

The Quarantine Commissioners have decided to commence operations at once at the West Bank in the erection of permanent hospital buildings, as provided for by a recent act of the Legislature. A survey of the Bank will be made as soon as practicable, and the necessary piles driven to form a foundation for the three large buildings to be erected there. The total cost of the work will probably exceed a million of dollars.

Rutgers Female Institute.

Yesterday the twenty-seventh Commencement of the pupils of the Rutgers Female Institute was held at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The Tabernacle was crowded some time before the exercises began with the *élite* of Fifth-avenue and that august neighborhood. Among the distinguished visitors present were Vice-Admiral Farragut, Dr. Barnard, President Columbia College, Hon. Wm. A. Darling, Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Geo. W. Clarke, Esq., Prof. Peck, of Columbia College, Major-Gen. Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Rev. A. E. Kittridge, Dr. Horace Webster, Dr. Howard Crosby. Prior to the opening of the exercises, some fine operatic selections were performed on the superb organ of the Tabernacle by Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW, who presided. The young lady pupils of the Institute were dressed with uniform beauty and simplicity in dresses of snow white illusion, wreathed with emerald tulle, and wearing coronals of vernal leaves, intertwined with flowers. The exercises began with the singing of the opening hymn—"The Heavens declare Thy glory, Lord," from "The Creation," followed by prayer by Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President of Columbia College. The first senior composition was read by REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR. The subject of the paper was "The Seen and the Unseen." The second composition was read by REV. RICHARD THURSTON, subject, "Books." These compositions were not chosen as of peculiar merit, but as specimens merely of the character of the compositions of the senior classes. They were of more than passing merit. Other compositions of like character were read. Following the singing of the National Ode, "America," the report on the result of the annual examinations was read by the President of the Institute, Prof. H. M. PIERCE. The distribution of the awards of merit was then made to the second and third divisions; the distribution of testimonials of merit and scholarship to the First Preparatory and the Academic and Collegiate Departments. An address was then delivered by Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., after which the degrees were conferred upon the following-named young ladies: Winnie Austin, Mary W. Burgess, Helen C. Bushnell, Caroline E. Carter, Addie Sares, Angelique Chevalier, Adelia M. Childs, Eterlina M. Disbrow, Bessie A. Fitzgerald, Irene A. Wyckoff, Mary R. Geer, Annie M. Grant, Lucy Hyde, Emily A. Jennings, Rachael A. Oliver, Eliza M. Rudd, Mary E. Stoutenburgh, Mary M. Quin, Albina D. Yale.

A beautiful silk flag was then presented by WM. A. DARLING, Esq., on the part of the young lady graduates, to the President of the Institute, who acknowledged the honor in appropriate terms. Further interesting ceremonies followed, the programme closing with the Benediction.

THE TURF.

The Paterson Race Meeting—Third Day—The Hurdle Race—An Imported English Racer Wins the Two-Year-Old Stakes—The Meeting Brilliantly Successful.

Yesterday was the third and concluding day of the Paterson meeting, which has proved more brilliantly successful than any of its predecessors. Although, as was anticipated, the attendance was not so large as on the second or steeple-chase day, the attraction not being so great to the masses, yet it far surpassed that of the corresponding day of the meeting last year. The proceedings throughout have afforded the highest satisfaction and gratification to the thousands of visitors on the three days; the arrangements for their transit to the course; their comfort and convenience when there, and their return home, having been of the most perfect description. To the President of the Association, A. GODWIN, Esq.; the President of the Executive Committee, E. BOUDINOT COLT, Esq.; the Superintendent of the Course, WILLIAM TOLER, Esq., and the energetic Secretary of the Association, Mr. R. B. CHISWELL, is the credit to be attributed for the successful realization of the liberal and judiciously arranged programme of sport of the meeting. The racing has been abundant and of the highest quality; the attendance unprecedentedly large, and nothing transpired during the three days' sport to mar the thorough enjoyment of the meeting.

The hurdle race was the first event on the programme, it was a handicap of all ages, two miles over eight hurdles, $400 for the winner, and $100 to the second horse. There were six entres, but one of those, *Nightlock* was withdrawn, his owners not being satisfied with the weight allotted him to carry. The starters were *Zigzag, Fanny Bradley, Roscoe, Gen. Williams*, and *Nannie Craddock*. The following pool will show the relative estimation in which the horses' chances of winning were held by the turfmen: *Zigzag* sold for $100, *Nannie Craddock* $32, *Roscoe* $6, *Fanny Bradley* $17 and *Gen. Williams* $18. The race was over two miles, with eight hurdles. A good start was had, *Zigzag* and *Nannie Craddock* clearing the first hurdle at the end of the grand stand together, *Fanny Bradley* next, *Gen. Williams* fourth and *Roscoe* last. At the next hurdle, near the quarter pole, *Gen. Williams*, who had rushed to the front, was first over, *Craddock* second, the *Favorite* third and *Fanny Bradley* bolting and trying to leap the pickets. *Gen. Williams* retained his lead over the third hurdle, near the half-mile pole, and the fourth half way up the home stretch, where he was two lengths before *Nannie Craddock*. Coming past the stand the *General* still held his own, *Nannie Craddock* three lengths before *Zigzag* and the others out of the race already. *Gen. Williams* retained a strong lead all the way round the second time, over the hurdles, until coming to the last one on the home stretch, where *Fanny Bradley*, who had only been once round, got into his way and caused him to swerve when just about to take the leap. This enabled *Zigzag*, who had given *Nannie Craddock*, who had tried the go-bye, to clear the hurdle first, the *General* taking it immediately afterward. A fine race home ensued, but *Zigzag's* superior speed now stood him good service, and he came home a winner by three lengths; *Williams* second, *Nannie Craddock* third, and *Fanny Bradley* next. Time, 4:13¾.

The sequel stakes of $400 for three-year olds, two-mile dash, had six starters, viz.: Mr. WATSON'S *Remorse*, Mr. SANFORD'S *King Lear*, Mr. READ'S *Enchantress*, Mr. BUSH'S *Satinstone*, Mr. CUSTER'S *Delegate*, and Mr. HUNTER'S *Ulrica*. *Remorse*, from having run second to *Merrill* for the Derby, the first day was made the favorite, selling in pools for $700; *Enchantress*, $510; *King Lear*, $130, and *Satinstone, Ulrica* and *Delegate* combined, $190.

THE RACE.

Ulrica and *King Lear* jumped off together in front, *Enchantress* being next, *Satinstone* fourth, and the favorite last. *Delegate* on the turn rushed to the front, and carried on the running to the quarter-pole, where his immediate follower was *King Lear, Enchantress* third, and the others in a rack behind. Before reaching the half-mile pole *King Lear* deprived *Delegate* of the lead, *Ulrica* taking third place, and *Remorse* falling into the rear. Passing the stand on the first mile, a change in these positions had occurred, *Delegate* again assuming the lead, *Enchantress* second, close up, and looking as dangerous as anything in the race, *King Lear* third, *Remorse* next, and *Satinstone* whipping in. Before the quarter-pole was reached, *Enchantress* was leading half a length before *King Lear*, but the filly had shot her bolt, and fell back beaten, leaving *King Lear* in possession of the lead, with *Delegate* second, *Ulrica* third and *Remorse* last. On the third quarter *Remorse* challenged and passed Mr. HUNTER'S filly and *Delegate*, and made play for *King Lear*, but the handsome white-legged chesnut, full of running, stalled off with seeming ease the effort to reach him, and came home a clever winner by a length—*Remorse* being second, *Ulrica* third, *Satinstone* fourth, *Delegate* fifth and *Enchantress* last. Time—first mile, 1.59; second mile, 3.53¾. The success of Mr. SANFORD, the owner of the victor, one of the most spirited supporters of the American turf, was received with great cheering, and he was warmly congratulated on his victory.

The three-mile heat race between *Kentucky* and *Richmond*, for a $1,000 purse, was looked upon as a certainty for the great invincible son of *Lexington* and *Magnolia*, and $100 to $5 was currently offered; Mr. JOHN M. CLAY, a son of the immortal "Sage of Ashland," and the breeder of *Kentucky*, laying these odds several times. He won without ever being fairly extended in two heats, in 5:54¼, 6:19¼, the last heat being a mere canter for the Saratoga Cup victor.

The fifth race was for two year olds, half mile dash, for a purse of $300; $50 entrance, play or pay. For this there were seven starters, viz: Mr. MORRIS' g. c. by *Eclipse*, dam *Fidelity*, (full brother to *Throgsneck, Jr.*;) P. C. BUSH'S b. f. *Redwing*; Mr. WATSON'S b. c. *Jubal* and b. f. *Bonnie Doon*: Mr. HUNTER'S ch. c. by *Planet*, and Mr. CAMERON'S imported *Maid of Honor*, by *Newminster*, dam *Himalaya*; and his b. c. *Hampton Court*, by *Young Melbourne*, dam *Durindana*. The *Eclipse* filly came with a very high reputation for speed, and was freely backed against the field, bringing $315 to the others combined $300. The start was from the half mile pole, and a good deal of time was consumed in getting them off, owing to the fractiousness of one of Mr. WATSON'S pair. At last the flag dropped, to a miserable start, the *Eclipse* filly being two or three lengths before Mr. CAMERON'S imported youngsters, and fully ten lengths before Mr. WATSON'S couple; *Redwing* was fourth and *Ulrica* fifth. It seemed any odds on the favorite, who came away with a strong lead, the foreigners being the next two. At the distance stand, the English jockey on *Maid of Honor* came with a rush, challenged the favorite within a few yards of the judges' stand, and by a superb effort of jockeyship beat him by a short head on the post; *Hampton Court* third was only a neck behind the gray; *Redwing* fourth, and Mr. WATSON'S two, who had got off so badly, the last. Time, 53 secs. The winner is a beautiful racing-like filly, and of the best blood in England; she is engaged in the Sanford Stake for two-year-olds, at Hoboken.

The last race was the Consolation purse of $300, mile and quarter dash for horses beaten at this meeting, to whom an allowance of seven pounds from their proper weight was made. The starters were *Julius, Nannie Butler, Knighthood, Lapwing, Norwich*, and the *Arlington Colt*. In the pools *Julius* sold for $405; *Norwich*, $255; *Nannie Butler*, $130; *Arlington*, $100; and *Knighthood* and *Lapwing* $115 together. After a fine finish between *Julius* and *Norwich*, the latter won, *Knighthood* coming with a rush at the last moment and obtaining second honors. Time, 2:18¾.

SUMMARY—FIRST RACE.

Hurdle Race.—Handicap for all ages, two miles, over eight hurdles, $400; $100 to second horse.

Dennis Ready enters br. h. Zigzag by Rurie, dam Zeta, 165 pounds.......... 1
Paul Woods enters Gen. Williams, 6 years old, 145 pounds.......... 2
A. Smith enters Nannie Craddock, by Vandal, 165 pounds.......... 3
T. B. Read enters b. m. Fanny Bradley, 5 years old, by young Yorkshire, dam by Sir Charles, 135 pounds.......... 4
M. Kearney enters br. h. Roscoe, 5 years old, by Charles Ball, dam Millwood, 140 pounds.......... 5
Evans and Francis enters ch. h. Nightlock, 5 years by Mahomet, dam Prunella, 153 pounds.......... dr
Time, 4:13¾.

SECOND RACE.

The Sequel Stakes, a sweepstake premium of $400 for three-year-olds; $100 entrance, half forfeit; two-mile dash. The winner of the Derby to carry five pounds extra. Closed with fourteen entries.

D. McCoun (Mr. H. Sanford's) enters ch. c. King Lear.......... 1
J. S. Watson enters b. c. Remorse.......... 2
J. Hunter enters b. f. Ulrica.......... 3
P. C. Bush enters ch. f. Satinstone.......... 4
S. J. Carter enters ch. c. Delegate.......... 5
T. B. Read enters ch. f. Enchantress.......... 6
Time—1:59—3:53¾.

THIRD RACE.

Premium of $1,000, for all ages, three-mile heats.

J. Hunter enters b. h. Kentucky, 5 years old, by Lexington, dam Magnolia.......... 1 1
Bowie & Hall enter G. C. Richmond, 4 years old, by Two-Bits, dam Faith.......... 2 2
Time—5:54¼, 6:19¼.

FOURTH RACE.

Sweepstakes for two-year olds, half-mile, $50 entrance, p. p.; $300 added.

F. W. Cameron enters imp. b. f. Maid of Honor, by Newminster, dam Himalaya.......... 1
F. Morris enters gr. c., by imp. Eclipse, dam Fidelity.......... 2
P. W. Cameron enters imp. b. c. Hampton Court.......... 3
P. C. Bush enters b. f. Redwing.......... 4
J. Hunter's (T. Puryear's) ch. c. by Planet, dam by Glencoe.......... 5
J. S. Watson enters b. f. Bonnie Doon.......... 6
J. S. Watson enters b. c. Jubal.......... 7
Time—53 seconds.

FIFTH RACE.

The Consolation premium of $300, for all ages; one and a quarter mile dash. Horses beaten once during this meeting, allowed seven pound, those beaten twice or more, fourteen pound. Entrance money to go to second horse:

R. A. Alexander enters b. c. Norwich, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Novice.......... 1
J. W. Weldon enters b. c. Knighthood, 4 years old, by imp. Knight St. George, dam Glycera.......... 2
J. S. Watson enters b. c. Julius, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Julia.......... 3
M. H. Sanford enters Nannie Butler, by Lexington, dam Tokay.......... 4
J. W. Weldon enters g. f. Lapwing, by Lightning, dam Olio by Oliver.......... 5
D. McDaniels enters ch. h., 5 years old, by Arlington, dam Lucy Haxall.......... 6
Time—2:18¾.

POLICE TRIALS.

Before Commissioners Acton and Manierre.

TRIAL OF CAPT. JAMES GREER.

Messrs. JOEL T. HEADLEY, WILLIAM E. HEADLEY and —— BEEBE appeared against Capt. GREER, of the Third Ward, and strove to support an affidavit which had been made by young HEADLEY, in the following words: "WILLIAM E. HEADLEY, of No. 4 Bond-street, deposes and says, that between 12 and 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th of May, a man named CRONEN entered his father's office and violently assaulted a gentleman named BEEBE, who occupied a side office connecting; that he called Officer BEATTY to arrest the said CRONEN, which he did, deponent and the gentleman assaulted accompanying the officer to the station-house to prefer charges against said CRONEN; that they went to the Third Precinct station-house for such purpose; that Capt. JAMES GREER refused to receive the complaint, and allowed the man to go; that they then applied, according to the Captain's advice, to Judge HOGAN, for a warrant for said CRONEN'S arrest, but said Judge refused to grant such warrant, saying: 'The man having been arrested once, cannot be arrested again;' that deponent believes the Captain erred, and that thereby said CRONEN goes unpunished." In defence Capt. GREER introduced testimony showing that CRONEN held a demand against Mr. BEEBE, a lawyer, who has an office with Mr. HEADLEY at No. 293 Broadway, and that he had repeatedly called at the office, but gone away empty-handed; that on the 29th ult. he called thrice, and on the fourth visit found Mr. BEEBE in; that he may then have drawn a knife and threatened BEEBE, but that when Patrolman McCONNELL (not Officer BEATTY, as recited in the affidavit,) reached the office, there was no indication that CRONEN had committed an assault, but it seemed to the officer rather that BEEBE and others were forcibly detaining him with a view to having him apprehended, and that when the officer surrendered CRONEN to Capt. GREER he told the Captain this story, leading him to believe that BEEBE'S party, having been annoyed by CRONEN'S dunning, had purposely exasperated him with the intention of getting him under arrest. There was no evidence that any blood had been spilled, and the Captain, prudently as he thought, referred the complainant to Justice HOGAN. As to the matter of the refusal to grant a warrant because CRONEN had been once under arrest, the doctrine is new to the Commissioners of Police, and they therefore await a report upon such investigations among the books as Justice HOGAN may choose to institute. Meantime Captain GREER is expected to manage the Chambers-street Police Station as usual.

BROOKLYN RAILWAY DIVERSIONS.

On Saturday night, the 26th ult., a gang of drunken thieves stepped into a Fulton-avenue car, near the Brooklyn City Hall, and, with a view to making opportunity for picking pockets, they commenced a desultory debate, taking care soon to come to blows, and seemingly by accident to strike the passenger who appeared likely to carry the most valuable wallet. He remonstrated, and the banditti turned upon him and dragged him from the car; but before they could rob him another passenger had summoned Policemen JOHN M. HILLBERG and CHARLES J. PARKER, of Capt. WADDY'S Precinct; seeing whom approaching, the thieves seated themselves, and at the time of the officers' arrival were the most peaceable persons in the vehicle. The conductor and passengers urged the officers to apprehend the gang, and volunteered to go to the Vanderbilt-avenue Police-station and enter complaint; but there being no evidence that any person had been either robbed or wounded, they declined to make any arrest. Mr. BELA M. FARNHAM, of Putnam-avenue, one of the passengers, holding this to be improper conduct for policemen, took their numbers respectively, and appealed to the Board. In defence, the accused quoted police law, and President ACTON, thanking Mr. FARNHAM for calling the Commissioners' attention to the occurrence, remarked that the Police have found it imprudent to make arrests upon mere information where there is no evidence of robbery or wounding, since to do so would give the worst inhabitants of the City opportunities to put the best citizens into quod. The rule is that when an officer witnesses an assault he must apprehend the assailant; but if a civilian requests him to take any person into custody to be punished for an assault, the officer must see evidence that an assault has been committed, so that he may be sure that he does not apprehend the wrong person.

WHIPPED, AND CALLED TO TRIAL FOR IT.

On the night of the 20th ult., Patrolman JAMES QUINN, of the Fourteenth Ward, was not at the Spring-street Police-station, and Capt. JOHN WILLIAMSON, on making inquiry, heard that he was at the time intoxicated. He reported on the morning of the 21st, and said that several of the Fourteenth Ward thieves waylaid him as he stepped from a Third-avenue car at Eighth-street; that they beat him and left him unconscious—taking his baton, shield, diamond pin and wallet on their departure; and that he was taken into a drug-store, where his wounds were dressed. To Police Surgeon WILLIAM SUTTON he told a different story, and as there was something mysterious in the case Capt. WILLIAMSON resolved to bring the facts out at Police Trials, and he therefore preferred charges. Curiously enough, at trial, the officer had no witnesses, nor could he say at what drug-store he was treated; and as the Commissioners feared that he had undertaken by an invented tale to hide a case of gross intoxication, they bade him find the druggist.

A WASHINGTON-MARKET ROBBERY.

On the 31st of March last, Mrs. BARBARA MOELLER'S pocket was picked while she was squeezing her way through the crush on the Washington Market sidewalks; she summoned Policeman JAMES EDWARDS, and he took the pickpocket into the Chambers-street Police Station, and thence to the Tombs; but as the magistrate was absent on their arrival, and would not return until afternoon, they returned to the Third Ward Station-house. On their way back to the station-house they were accosted by a female who pretended to be the pickpocket's wife, and who offered Mrs. MOELLER $50 if she would not appear against the prisoner. Mrs. MOELLER went home that night, and somebody gave her husband $50. The circumstances having reached Justice DOWLING'S ears, he insisted that Mrs. M. should appear before him and make a charge; and soon thereafter, the pickpocket having been taken into custody, Officer EDWARDS took her to the Tombs before the Grand Jury, and before Recorder HACKETT, and on her testimony the prisoner was convicted and sent to State Prison. During these proceedings Mrs. M. charged that the two policemen were privy to the offer of $50 to induce her to drop the complaint, and upon this charge Patrolmen J. W. W. SCOTT and JOHN G. TULLY were called to trial for the alleged compounding of a felony. Mrs. MOELLER did not appear at the first call of the charge against these officers, nor was she to be found when the case came up the second time; a third attempt was made to try the officers, but still Mrs. MOELLER was absent. At length President ACTON bade Officers SCOTT and TULLY produce the woman, under penalty of dismissal from the Department, and on Wednesday she was escorted, with a child in her arms, to Trial Chamber. There she made oath that she had not seen either of the accused officers at the time of the alleged attempt to clear the pickpocket, and the Commissioners were left as deeply in fog as ever. It seems that Mrs. MOELLER'S reluctance to appear before the Commissioners rose from a fear that they might take from her the $50 which she received at the hands of the pickpocket's confederate, and not from any desire to shield any person who may have been guilty of attempting to compound a felony. As the case stands, everything is serene. Mrs. MOELLER'S pocket was picked of $9 45; she was paid $50; the pickpocket is in Sing Sing prison, and the officers have, according to the testimony, shown clean hands, and may expect to hear nothing further of this complicated and thoroughly mysterious complaint.

CHARGE BY AN EX-POLICEMAN.

Mr. JOHN F. CLANCY, who was recently permitted to resign his position as patrolman of the Forty-ninth Precinct, accused Roundsman WILLIAM N. STRONG of loitering under a shed in Fulton-avenue, near the Hunterfly road, Brooklyn, on the night of the 28th ultimo. Roundsman STRONG, defending, testified and produced witnesses to show that there is no shed at the spot indicated in the complaint, and he furthermore alleged that CLANCY trumped up this charge after he had learned that the roundsman had brought complaint against him; hence he declared the charge malicious, and the Board dismissed it without ceremony.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CALEDONIAN CLUB.—The members of the Caledonian Club had a pleasant affair at their new rooms, in Sullivan-street, last evening. The Mayor and the members of the Board of Aldermen were among the invited guests. There was quite a number of military gentlemen present, among them Col. FRED. A. CONKLING and Col. FARNSWORTH, of the Seventy-ninth Regiment, National Guard. The Club was represented by its chief, D. McLELLAN and chieftains MANSON, MITCHAEL, WAIT and ROBERTSON, and by about one hundred of its members. The object of the reunion of last evening was to inaugurate the rooms lately leased by the club and appropriately altered and decorated to suit their purposes. The suite of apartments occupied by them comprises a handsome reception-room, library and reading-room, and a large hall for meetings, with suitable apartments for janitor, &c. The dinner, which was got up in excellent style by Mr. TRAVIRECK, was served at 9 o'clock with the usual accompaniment on such occasions, of the inspiring bag-pipe. After dinner speeches were made by Col. CONKLING and others, with that easy flow of wit and eloquence, peculiar to the oratory which follows a good meal, and its generous companion, the inspiring bowl. This society numbers some 400 members, and pursues that course of kindly and charitable companionship for which it has always been distinguished.

MASONIC CONVENTION.—The Grand Lodge resumed its labors yesterday morning, the Grand Master presiding. The Committee on Foreign Correspondence submitted their report, showing the transactions and harmonious interchange of views with 48 Grand Lodges, 30 of which were in the United States. The annual election being proceeded with resulted in the choice of the following brethren: Grand Master, R. D. HOLMES, New-York; Deputy Grand Master, S. H. JOHNSON, Sing Sing; Grand Senior Warden, JAMES GIBSON, Salem; Grand Junior Warden, JAMES R. ANDERSON, Leroy; Grand Treasurer, JOHN W. SUMNER, New-York; Grand Secretary, JAMES M. AUSTIN; Grand Chaplains, Rev. Bros. SCHOONMAKER, EWER, and PLATT, the present incumbent. The election of the remaining officers will take place this morning. The balance of the session was taken up by the discussion of strictly Masonic subjects, and the Grand Lodge was called off till this morning.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A meeting of the American Institute was held at the Cooper Union last evening, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, President, in the chair. The Board of Trustees reported an appeal to the public on behalf of the Institute, setting forth the importance of attending to the promotion of industry, arts and science as the means for the development of the vast and almost illimitable resources of the United States and Territories. The report was adopted, and the Committee on Printing directed to have it printed for general circulation. Some items of routine business were disposed of, and the meeting adjourned.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Carney, Kansas; Rev. Dr. Kirk, Boston; Hon. Dean Richmond, Buffalo; Hon. T. A. Scott, Philadelphia; Gen. William Irvine, Albany, and Gen. John A. Green, Jr., Syracuse are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. P. E. Connell, Utah; J. J. Hume, St. Louis; N. B. Palmer, Stonington; W. Hicks Graham, Philadelphia; W. C. Wagley, New-Orleans; D. Gaven, San Francisco; D. Hinckley, Boston, and S. M. Holmes, Detroit, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Averell, U. S. A.; Prof. T. H. Lowe, ——; Hon. E. B. Mudge, Boston; Hon. E. O. Tufts, Boston; Hon. R. H. Pruyn, Albany, and Hon. D. Monteath, Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Turner, U. S. A., is at the Hoffman House.

SUICIDE OF A SAILOR.—Coroner GOVER yesterday held an inquest on the body of ADOLPH WIEPI, a seaman, aged 22 years, who committed suicide on Wednesday night by leaping into the dock from the bark *Astrea*, lying at Pier No. 49 North River. The deceased had been drinking to excess, and while deranged leaped overboard. He was rescued after his first attempt, but subsequently repeated it. MARK GREEN, a cook on the vessel, sprang into the river after the unfortunate man, but was unsuccessful in his efforts to save him. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. The deceased was a native of Finland.

THE CASE OF MR. S. J. DONNELLY.—In a letter from Mr. DONNELLY, published in the TIMES on Wednesday last, the writer accused Judge DOWLING of refusing him a trial by Jury, and of trying him on charges neither signed nor sworn to. In justice to Judge DOWLING it should be stated that DONNELLY was mistaken in both his assertions, as the records of the Court of Special Sessions show.

GEN. SANTA ANNA.—The General and his suite, comprising Don ABRAHANT BAIZ, Don JACOBO BAIZ and Col. DON A. L. DE SANTA ANNA, son of the General, have arrived in this City from Elizabethport, N. J. SANTA ANNA will occupy his house in West Twenty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue, for the present.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—BEFORE JUDGE REYNOLDS—ACTION FOR LIBEL—DAMAGES LAID AT $10,000.—An action was commenced in the City Court yesterday, in which Mr. CHARLES W. CHESHIRE is plaintiff, and Mr. MILTON WOOLEY defendant. The amount of damages claimed is $10,000. It appears that during the time Col. BAKER occupied the position of Chief-Detective of the War Department, considerable excitement was created by the arrest of CHARLES W. CHESHIRE, then and still Supervisor from the Thirteenth Ward. He was also a member of the Bounty Committee of the Board, and Enrollment Clerk in the Provost-Marshal's office of the Second Congressional District, until the time he was taken into custody. The charge against him was swindling the Government. He was taken to Washington, tried by a military Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary; thence he was removed to Fort Warren, where he remained a short time and was set at liberty. The present suit arose out of the circumstances connected with that affair. Defendant is a liquor merchant, doing business in South Seventh street, E. D., and, as alleged in the complaint, on the 9th of November last, while in conversation with BENJAMIN W. WILSON and several others, said to WILSON, "By G—, I have got your measure, riding round with that public thief, CHESHIRE;" and on the same day defendant called plaintiff a public robber, and said that he robbed the Government. The first and only witness for defence, Mr. WILSON, testified that the words above quoted were used by WOOLEY, in front of his store in South Seventh-street, on the 9th of November, 1865. Witness remarked, "That's rough on CHESHIRE; I don't think CHARLEY would be guilty of such; if I did, I would not associate with him." HENRY M. DIXON, in defence, testified that he was present at the conversation above alluded to, but was confident that the name of Mr. CHESHIRE was not used. JOHN NICHOLSON, a policeman, also testified that Mr. CHESHIRE'S name was not mentioned in any part of the conversation; witness was the first to mention Mr. CHESHIRE'S name when Mr. WOOLEY said "public thief;" did not know who he meant, but supposed CHESHIRE. Counsel in defence proposed to put in evidence the charges and specifications and findings before the Court-martial in Washington, on the trial of Mr. CHESHIRE, which was objected to, and admitted by the Court. The specifications and charges were then read. They accuse CHESHIRE of having received a piano and certain sums of money from one NATHAN and one PARKE, and others, for allowing them special privileges in the office of the Provost-Marshal; with having appropriated to his own use large sums of money belonging to Kings County, to be paid as hand-money; and having accepted bribes for transferring a number of recruits to Kings County; with having received bribes from GEORGE SITTERLY and others, and with having taken $300 from an arrested deserter and appropriated it to his own use, &c. Counsel for plaintiff contended that the only evidence on which Mr. CHESHIRE was convicted was that of perjured witnesses that he had received presents from his subordinates. MARTIN WOOLEY, the defendant, testified that he was standing at his store door when Mr. WILSON came up with a tape-line in his hand, and said: "I am going to measure MARTIN for a coffin, as he is laid out;" witness said, "You had better measure yourself, as you were seen walking with a public thief;" WILSON replied that that man was innocent, and witness might be called on to prove it. Witness said that it did not need much proof, as he had been convicted; witness was confident that he did not use CHESHIRE'S name in the entire conversation that took place at the time, but on the cross-examination said he meant CHESHIRE, as Mr. WILSON had introduced his name. KATE REIMAN, of No. 224 Mescrole-street, testified that her husband, PHILIP REIMAN, was drafted in April, 1865, and that she went to the Provost-Marshal's office and paid CHESHIRE $525 for a substitute, but no substitute went for him, and he was sent off; asked Mr. CHESHIRE for the money; said he had it in his pocket, but witness could not have it. After taking the evidence of the above witnesses, the Court adjourned until this morning. Gen. PHILIP S. CROOKE, for plaintiff; Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON, for defence.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE IN A SYNAGOGUE—SEVERAL OF THE CONGREGATION ATTACK THE RABBI AND TEAR HIS CLOTHES—HE BRINGS THE CASE IN COURT.—Mr. ELKAN HERZMAN, the Rabbi of the synagogue on the corner of State and Boerum streets, brought a suit for damages in the sum of $5,000, in the City Court, before Judge REYNOLDS, for an assault and battery, alleged to have been committed on him by several of his congregation. It appears from a statement made by the counsel for the Rabbi, that there has been a difficulty in the church for the past six months; a few of the worshipers being of the opinion that the Rabbi is altogether too liberal in his views. The majority, however, were pleased with his ministrations, so much so that when his term of service expired they reelected him for another year. This action gave particular offence to his enemies, who determined that he should officiate no longer as the Rabbi of that Synagogue. They contended that he had departed from the strict enforcement of the law laid down by the persuasion, and he should not be allowed to preside over the church. The day of the commencement of the Passover the Rabbi went to the church for the purpose of discharging his sacred duties. He was greatly astonished, however, to find the dais from which he was to have proclaimed occupied by the defendants, SOLOMON FURST, BIER BOSS, LOUIS BOSS and M. COLEMAN. He attempted to take his place, but these men determined he should not. Quite a scene then occurred. The defendants seized the Rabbi and a scuffle ensued, during which his clothes were torn and a handsome pair of spectacles knocked from his nose and carried off. He then went around to a rear door and succeeded in reaching the dais, where he officiated without further molestation. The case was not defended, and the Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff and assessed the damages at $800. The defendants are quite able to pay. The Rabbi has triumphed, and, having disposed of his enemies, is now chief of the synagogue.

FIELD-DAY OF THE ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—The Eleventh Brigade, under command of Gen. JESSE C. SMITH, proceeded to East New-York yesterday to have their usual Spring field-day. The brigade is composed of the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. PRATT; Forty-seventh Regiment, Col. MESEROLE; and Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. COLE—in all numbering about 600 men. The companies went to the ground in the Fulton and Atlantic street cars, presenting a fine, trim appearance. The Twenty-third and Forty-seventh looked well in their neat, gray uniforms, as did also the Fifty-sixth, in blue. They were exercised in all the various field movements, from formation of brigade for review in line to dress-parade, all of which they executed with credit. All the regiments having served in the field during some portions of the war, have had sufficient experience to understand the duties of a soldier, and deported themselves accordingly. The brigade returned about 6 o'clock.

BURGLARS AND POLICEMEN—A SLIGHT CONFLICT.—At an early hour yesterday morning, Officer HIPWELL, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, and a private watchman, encountered three supposed burglars in Taylor-street, E. D., and proceeded to arrest them. The authority of the officers, how ever, was resisted by the rogues, who showed firearms and fight. Officer HIPWELL grappled with the most powerful of the trio, but was unable to secure him. He then drew his revolver and chased the fugitive, firing at him repeatedly. One of the shots of the officer apparently took effect, as traces of blood were found on the tracks of the rascal. Officer HIPWELL met with a slight accident in consequence of his revolver acting badly, and received a shot in the forefinger of his left hand. Just previous to this conflict, the residence of Mr. PHILIP W. GLOVER, No. 8 South Tenth-street, was entered and robbed of a gold watch and $85 in money.

RECEPTION OF PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN.—Hose Company No. 21, of Philadelphia, mustering 40 men, with their finely burnished carriage, and accompanied by the Liberty Band, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. They were received by Montauk Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, whose guests they are, and escorted through some of the streets, when they were taken to the Pierrepont House, where every arrangement had been made for their accommodation while in the City. The foreman of the receiving company is Mr. JOHN H. FORRELL, and of the visiting company Mr. JOHN PAUL. The Philadelphians were dressed in black coats and pantaloons, and black helmets, similar to those in use by our own firemen. They are to be gallanted about the city to-day, and this evening will visit the Park Theatre. On Saturday the visitors expect to return home.

CHURCH PIC-NIC.—The members of the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, Rev. Father DAVID MULLANE, held a grand festival at Hanft's Myrtle-avenue Park yesterday. The object was to raise money to build a new church edifice. The affair was a complete success—$1,250 having been taken at the gate. A large number of clergymen were present—among them Rev. SYLVESTER MALONE, of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, and Rev. Father McDONALD. THOMAS O'BRIEN, Jr., was marshal of the day, and the arrangements under his direction were most perfect and satisfactory.

GRAND STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.—A grand floral and strawberry festival is in progress at the Lee-avenue Baptist Church. The object is to raise funds for the E. D. Library Association. On Wednesday evening over $500 was taken at the different tables, and last evening it was judged that double that amount was taken. The leading ladies of the district are engaged in the festival.

FIRE.—Last evening about 7 o'clock, a small frame building, formerly occupied as a sash and blind manufactory, but now unoccupied, situated in Cumberland-street, near Fulton-avenue, was partially destroyed by fire. The property was owned by S. T. SHERMAN. Some boys, it appears, playing in a vacant lot in the rear, set fire to some shavings, and the flames communicated with the building.

LICENSES.—Two applications for license to sell liquor were granted by the Captains of Police yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

FROM MR. A. T. JOHNSON, DENTIST, LOWELL, MASS.

"DEAR SIR: Two years since a friend of mine from New-York sent me a bottle of your dentifrice very properly called SOZODONT, with the request that I should give it a trial. I did so, and was convinced it was destined to take the place of all preparations for the teeth. I have been engaged in the practice of dentistry for the past seventeen (17) years, and during that time, among all the preparations for the teeth offered to the public, I must say that, from personal experience, the SOZODONT bears off the palm. For my own use, I would not be without it for any consideration."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

[Advertisement.]

UNDERGARMENTS FOR WARM WEATHER.
ZEPHYR MERINO,
Elastic, durable and unshrinkable.
VAN DERLIP & TAYLOR,
(Late A. Rankin & CO.,)
No. 96 Bowery, and Broadway, 22d-st. and 5th-av.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S TASTE.—The very excellent taste of Mr. KNOX is displayed in the style of hats which every season he introduces to the public; and the latest one is a remarkable combination of neatness and elegance. KNOX has returned to his old location, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, where a large assortment of head-coverings may be found, and also at No. 533 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EXCELSIOR.—Ladies', misses' and children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers, very elegant in style, beautiful in fit, and neat in finish. Also, gentlemen's and boys' work in great variety. We make orders a speciality.
J. F. WITHERS, No. 396 4th-av., above 28th-st.

[Advertisement.]

Canton Mattings at wholesale and retail at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Imperial Crown Mattings for parlors. Also, Gowqua and Manking Mattings at 50c. and 65c. per yard; Mattings at 25c., 30c. and 40c. by the piece or yard. Look for No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Turkish Baths, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hours—Gents, 6 to 8 A. M., 1 to 9 P. M. Ladies, 10 to 12 A. M. Sundays—Gents, 6 to 12 A. M.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Greytown—A. White, Mrs. Haswell, Mr. Minturn and wife, J. B. Moise and wife, T. Hill, S. H. Baker, Mrs. Collier, Jas. Collier, M. J. Ashmore, W. L. Bennett, J. H. Toole, Mrs. Markey, Mrs. Waud and child, Jas. Higgins, Mrs. Watling, H. L. Dunbar, D. N. Norton, Miss W. Rhodes, F. Meyerhoff, H. C. Spoor, Thos. Batt, C. Bradshaw, H. P. Fisher and wife, Geo. Galloway, R. S. Rollinson, Mr. Camp, Mrs. Hickox, R. B. Lyon, T. J. Gready, J. H. Tiemann, H. W. Bent, Mrs. McLaren, A. Smithson, W. D. Grant, J. T. Pneny and wife, Mr. Nichols, wife and infant, Mr. Taylor and wife, M. J. Coyle and wife, W. J. Morrison, Silas Smith, Charles Steffan, Mrs. Held and child, L. Manson, E. B. Keen, A. Green and wife, T. B. Green, G. Woodstoe, Mrs. Bluefort, T. J. Wilcox, J. D. Cook and wife, B. O. Forrest, E. Ball, J. W. Glossen, W. B. Miner, J. T. Odell, N. C. Selfy, E. Purcell, M. Kow and wife, C. L. Frost and two children, Mrs. Pollack and two children, W. Willis, wife and child, E. A. Thompson and wife, A. J. Haxter, H. J. Edwards, Mrs. Lucas, W. H. Steiger, John Rafferty, Mrs. Callaghan, E. Rhodes, W. H. Rhodes and wife, Mrs. R. Le May, Mrs. H. Wislett, D. Chamberlain and wife, J. C. Foresman, Wm. Leary and wife, T. J. Poteel, wife and infant, S. B. Wardrobe, W. Wilson, M. A. Harris, Mrs. Tissonia and child, C. Jussett and wife, C. W. Plum and wife, W. L. Griff, L. Snodgrass, J. Henning, C. Henning, P. H. Phelps, Miss L. J. Smith, C. Smith, J. Fleming, S. J. Rose, Mrs. Lambert and three children, E. Ralston, J. Bahhelder, wife and two children, B. Gordon, wife and six children, J. Cantrell, wife and child, B. A. Hayell, E. D. Billinghast, S. Herman, J. Herman, W. Sewell, Mrs. Shuhards and two children, F. Schroeder, H. Simm, H. Purdy, W. Witram, R. G. McEntyre, W. Woods, wife and child, J. P. Woods, W. R. Williams, D. T. Davis, W. Bray, N. Webster, E. Wright, S. Chapman, S. Howarth, P. Howarth, S. C. Plympton, J. B. Hinckley, H. Demarest, C. Seely, M. Hudson, R. R. Herring, D. E. Hart, A. S. Hood, W. Fiero, Mrs. E. Allen, G. J. Stewart, H. Hayard, J. Sneath, T. H. Knowles, J. C. Herman, H. Sinclair, M. Brune, Asa Seblams, J. J. Mendoza and wife, J. D. Pendleton, J. Warths, H. Gertiele, A. M. Alwell, J. H. Evans, C. W. Harlan, M. Wadley, J. Henville, H. Richart, Mr. Chandler, W. Fleming, E. Murdock, J. S. Lamb and wife, B. T. Davis, W. Lilliewhite, George Purcell, H. Blesser, C. L. Tuftman, J. E. Schelling, W. H. Gablow, W. D. Lord, Mrs. J. Lambert, C. L. Herrick, S. W. Menyie, S. W. Parrish, E. H. Bush, Isaac Marks, H. J. Bullock, Mrs. Hemmer, J. Watson, S. Hall, W. Cottrell, S. S. Howard, H. Haelita, and 316 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....	4 29	Sun sets....	7 29	Moon rises....	1 26
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.					
Sandy Hook..	3 29	Gov. Island.	4 18	Hell Gate....	5 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, June 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Moneka, Marshman, Charleston, Livingston, Fox & Co.; H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Starlight, Pedrick, Wilmington, A. Leary.

Steamers Mot & Barton, Boston, Neptune Steamship Co.; Mary Sanford, Clark, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Wamsutta, Springer, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship A. Bonninger, (Pruss.,) Stenken, Baltimore, C. Luling & Co.

Barks Jennie Elingwood, (Br.,) Elingwood, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Arinocco, (Brem.,) Garret, Bremen, C. Messing; Francis, Sherwood, Boston, Boyd & Hincken; Advance, (Br.,) Crosby, St. John, N. B., Boyd & Hincken; Memento, (Br.,) Lyall, Bristol, Lindsay & Rose; Flor del Mar, (Br.,) Thayer, Cow Bay, W. Ingalls; Harrison Leib, Ford, Liverpool, N. S. G. Wheelwright; E. F. Herriman, Herriman, Richibucto, Walsh & Carver; Brazillian, (Br.,) Greene, Cow Bay and a market, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Giuseppe Giberti, Sanguinetto, Bristol, J. B. Phillips.

Brigs Clara, (Br.,) White, Halifax, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Glengarry, (Br.,) Hennessey, Harbor Grace, N. F., M. E. Greene & Currie.

Schooners Lady Suffolk, Pendleton, Bangor, G. L. Hatch; Thos. Ransom, Burleigh, Portchester, Rackett, Tooker & Taylor; Rebecca Secor, Marshall, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Chief, Godfrey, Portsmouth, N. H.; Fear Not, (Br.,) Gibson, Eleuthera, J. Eneas.

Arrived.

Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown, Nic., 6 ds., 19 hours, with 344 passengers and treasure to N. American Steamship Co. May 8, lat. 31 42, lon. 73 39, spoke Br. bark Rockland, from Liverpool.

Steamship Niagara, Couch, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Powell, Boston, with mdse. to Metropolitan Steamship Co.

Ship John Bunyan, (of Searsport,) Matanzas 8 ds., with sugar to Walsh & Carver. Sld. in co. with bark Ellen A. Stevens, for Baltimore.

Ship Palmerston, (Hamb.,) Kolln, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. and 631 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Had 10 deaths and 4 births.

Ship Wolfenfurst, (Br.,) Mayhew, Leghorn March 25, and Gibraltar April 21, with marble and rags to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark Cephas Starrett, (of Rockland,) Gregory, Sagua 7 ds., with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with bark Ormus and schr. Pilot's Bride, for New-York.

Bark Lucy Frances, Allen, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to H. R. David. Sld. in co. with brig Paragon, for Boston.

Bark Atalanta, (Brem.,) Hogemann, Bremen 28 ds., with mdse. and 290 passengers to order.

Bark Annie Sherwood, (of Barbados,) Gilchrist, Cienfuegos 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Fylla, (Dan.,) Rothe, Havana 9 ds. with sugar to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark America, (of Pictou,) McKenzie, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, Cardenas 7 ds., with sugar to J. R. Ward & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Kennebec, Merrill, for New-York; brig C. C. Colson, Perry, for Portland; Geo. Burnham, McClelland, for Philadelphia.

Bark Teresa Carmela, (Ital.,) Lagana, Savannah 5 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Faugh-a-Ba'lagh, (of Arichat,) Doyle, Glace Bay 12 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Advent, (of Halifax,) Crow, Old Harbor, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood and fustic to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Errico di Rosa, (Ital.,) Rossano, Palermo 58 ds., with fruit to order.

Brig Robert Clough, (of North Shields,) Smith, Montevideo 58 ds., with hides and wool to John Jackson.

Brig Henry & Louisa, Potter, Port-au-Prince 19 ds., with coffee to H. Becker & Co.

Brig C. M. Reynolds, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dick, Arroyo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Clio, (of Halifax,) Wilson, St. Kitts 14 ds., with molasses to Jones & Lough.

Brig Solferino, (Br.,) Warren, Rio Janeiro 38 ds., with coffee and rosewood to H. de Cordova & Co. No date, &c., saw brig Beaver, hence, bound S.

Brig Emma Dean, Atkinson, Curacoa May 27, with mdse. to Theodore Foulke.

Brig Mary Wilson, (of Ardrossan,) Garns, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Geo. F. Bulley.

Brig J. C. Clark, Freethy, Nuevitas 10 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Minnehaha, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Douglass, Bridgeport, C. B., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Montrose, Peterson, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Waydell & Co.

Brig Milwaukee, Brown, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Gen. Burnside, (of Gloucester,) Frellick, Baracoa 11 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall. 5th inst., off the Highlands, in a heavy squall, lost jib, split foresail and flying jib.

Schr. Julie, (Br.,) Laprelle, Kingston, Jam., May 21, with sugar, &c., to Henry, De Cordova & Co.

Schr. Alethea, Matthis, St. Andrew's, W. I., 15 ds., with wood and nuts to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. Setagawa, (of Gloucester,) Bryant, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Shannon, (of Nassau,) Roberts, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to James Douglas.

Schr. Abby Brankett, Achorn, Carthagena 19 ds., with coffee to Metcalf & Duncan.

Schr. J. S. Welden, Smith, Bayport, Fla., 7 ds., with timber to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Union, Dennison, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring,) Underhill, Baracoa 7 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Angeline, Hix, Rockland, with lime to Wm. S. Brown.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Adams, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Gazelle, (Fr.,) Jeanne, Martinique 15 ds., with sugar to S. R. Reynal & Sons.

Schr. J. M. Baylis, Rogers, New-Smyrna, Fla., 5 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Ocean Wave, Foster, Cedar Keys 6 ds., with cedar timber to master.

Schr. Helene, (Aus.,) Kroger, P. R., 14 ds., with molasses to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Z. Snow, (of Bucksport,) Smith, Matanzas 8 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Elizabeth, (Aus.,) Bahrmann, Arroyo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar, &c., to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Napoleon, Nickels, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Wm. Cillum, Scoville, Philadelphia, for Hartford.
Schr. Moderator, Letts, Virginia.
Schr. M. Monson, Jr., Dayton, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Maria, Coombs, Rondout, for Westerly.
Schr. Harriet, Snow, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Maria L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Zoe, Terrell, Providence.
Schr. Surf, ——, Providence.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 7—Arr. steamer Aries, Philadelphia; ship Duke of Northumberland, from Sourabaya; brig Wm. Mason, from Smyrna.

Below—Barks Kremlin, from Cienfuegos; Richard Irwin and Alexandria, from do.; brig R. M. Hester, from Savannah. Also, ship Littleton, from Littleton, N. S.; brigs Chanticleer, from Sierra Leone; Abby Watson and D. B. Doane, from Philadelphia.

Spoken, &c.

Annie Sherwood—bark, from Cienfuegos for New-York, June 2, lat. 25, lon.

Atlantic—steamship, bound E., June 1, lat. 40 30, lon. 63 59.

John H. Cushing—ship, of Newburyport, strg. S. W., was seen May 31, of Stono Key, Cardenas.

Montezuma—Br. ship, hence for Liverpool, May 16, lat. 47 44, lon. 31 25.

Tasso—Ital. brig, from Palermo for New-York, 48 ds. out, May 31, lat. 29 50, lon. 62 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, May 27, schr. Rebecca C. Lane, Lane, for New-York about June 5; brig Eurus, Arsley, for Ponce, P. R., and New-York, sailed May 24.

At Mayaguez, P. R., May 25, bark Gazelle, for New-York next day; brig Machias, wtg.

At Baracoa, May 26, schrs. Sarah Maria, Underhill, for New-York in 2 ds.; W. S. Baker and Lucetta, wtg.

At Nuevitas, May 27, brig Dirigo, for New-York in 10 ds.; brigs Nebraska and Pedro, for do. in 3 days.

At Arroyo, P. R., May 23, brig M. A. Benson, ldg. for New-York, and brig S. Thurston, do. for New-Haven.

At Rio Janeiro, April 28, brig Laura, for New-York next day, and ship Grey Eagle, for Philadelphia in 1 do.

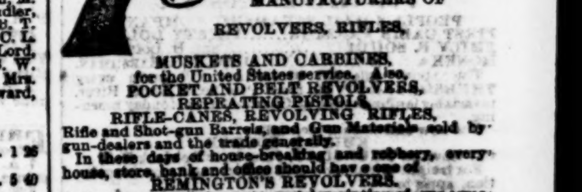
At Cardenas, May 27, brig Logan, for New-York, ldg. The bark Rainbow, from Cardiff, arr. May 24.

At Kingston, Jam., May 24, brig Irene, Dyer, for New-York in a few days.

At Old Harbor, Jam., May 15, schr. Caretta, for New-York in a few days.

LINENS,
TABLE LINENS,
BED LINENS,
SUMMER QUILTS
AND
BLANKETS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
WALRAVEN,
NO. 686 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN FOURTH AND GREAT JONES STS.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICES OF
CLOTHING.
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BROADWAY,
NOW OFFER
the balance of their SPRING STOCK at LOWER PRICES than the same quality of goods has been offered since 1860.
BUSINESS SUITS
$18, $20, $25 AND $30.
BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING at same reduction.



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IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.
FOR SALE BY
A. DRAPER,
No. 53 Nassau-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

E. REMINGTON & SONS.

MANUFACTURERS OF
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
MUSKETS AND CARBINES,
for the United States service. Also,
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
RIFLE-CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,
Rifle and Shot-gun Barrels, and Gun Materials, sold by gun-dealers and the trade generally.
In these days of house-breaking and robbery, every house, store, bank and office should have a one of
REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.
Circulars containing cuts and description of our arms will be furnished upon application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

BOYS' CLOTHING.
A large and most complete stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of SPRING OVERCOATS, BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS, (whole or in part,) BOYS' CLOTHING of every description, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., FROM 10 TO 40 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, at FREEMAN & BURR'S ONE PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts., opposite Sun Building.

SPRING CLOTHING.
A large and most complete stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, consisting of SPRING OVERCOATS, BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS, (whole or in part,) BOYS' CLOTHING of every description, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, &c., &c., FROM 10 TO 40 PER CENT. BELOW FORMER PRICES, at FREEMAN & BURR'S ONE PRICE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 124 Fulton and 90 Nassau sts., opposite Sun Building.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 369, June 7, 1866.
54, 8, 52, 5, 35, 13, 33, 45, 32, 30, 10, 60, 42.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 370, June 7, 1866.
34, 44, 64, 57, 21, 25, 45, 37, 63, 49, 69, 6, 13, 20, 30.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 289, June 7, 1866.
9, 49, 59, 43, 16, 1, 11, 32, 69, 3, 8, 67, 5.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 290, June 7, 1866.
45, 71, 69, 66, 47, 10, 35, 18, 29, 57, 2, 53, 67, 64, 32.
ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS.
Prices $20 in currency. Orders received.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURNISHED in all legal lotteries.
J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway.

ALL PRIZES IN THE ROYAL HAVANA and other legalized lotteries cashed. Information given. P. GAIGE, Broker, No. 198 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, CIRCULARS, information, &c., sent. Prizes cashed in all legal lotteries. J. R. CLAYTON, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURGH.—The steamboat POMONA will leave Harrison-st. every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall, touching at 34th-st. each way.